

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 976.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES.

In this great upheaving of the old and rotten system of Continental Europe, for which the world will have to be thankful, or the reverse, to the rival Emperors of France and Austria, there will everywhere be much talk of the "nations" and the "nationalities." Already M. Kossuth, as was to have been expected, has sounded a loud note on the subject, and favoured the city of London in the first instance, and the readers of newspapers in the second, with a repetition of his well-known opinions and well-worn phrases on the rights and wrongs of the Hungarians. We shall neither quarrel with nor criticise M. Kossuth's speech. We merely note it as one of the events of the time, and take the occasion of its delivery as a peg on which to hang a few remarks on the "nations" and "nationalities" which already claim to be heard amid the roar of artillery that sounds from the banks of the Po and the Ticino, and which in the next settlement of Europe—should that consummation be arrived at, during the present or the next generation—will endeavour to make for themselves a distinctive place on the map.

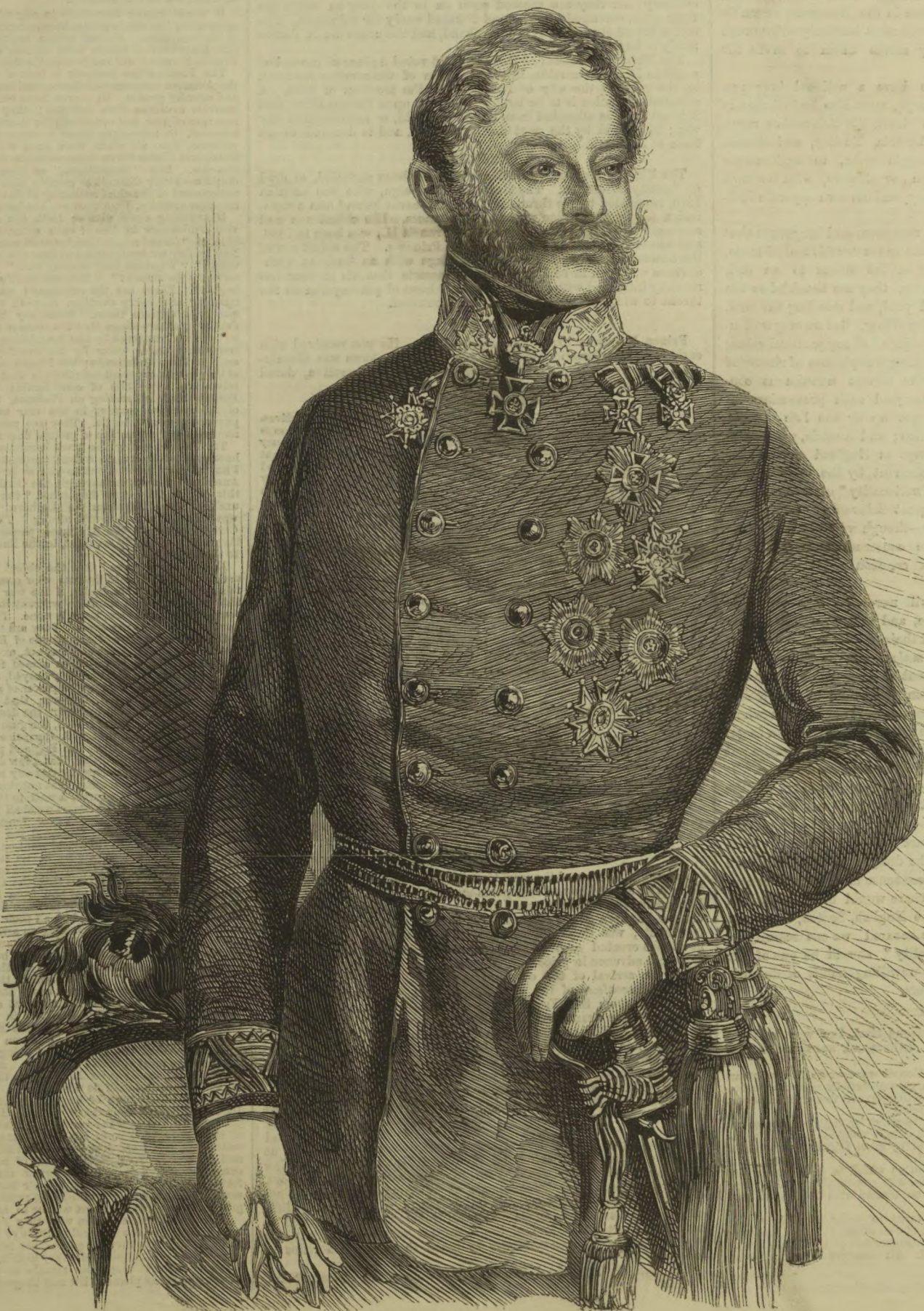
We begin by asking who are the "nations" and what are the "nationalities" of Europe? Strictly speaking, there are but four nations in Europe which exist politically, and which are nations by right of self-government, a defined frontier, an ancient literature, and a recognised power and authority. These are the British, the French, the Spanish, and the Russian. The Spanish is the first in compactness and homogeneity; the French the second; the British the third; and the Russian the fourth. Each of them has become a nation by the lapse of time and the fusion of distinct races into one common mass, speaking one language. The Spaniards have African blood in their veins and Arabic words in their language. The French are a compound of Gauls, Celts

Franks, and Scandinavians. The Russians are half Slavonians, half Tartars; while the British have at least a threefold extraction—from Celt, Saxon, and Scandinavian; and, perhaps, a fourth from the Roman. And even amongst ourselves, where the fusion has been operating for more than a thousand years, the Scotch, the Welsh, and the Irish flaunt their separate "nationalities" in our

faces, and endeavour to maintain, with more or less success, that difference of language which is their greatest pride, but which if it were anything else but a plaything of the patriotic and the sentimental, would be their greatest curse. It is scarcely fifteen years since one of the "nationalities" which help to build up the great fabric of British power was clamouring loudly under Daniel O'Connell, a most able, eloquent, and popular leader—a very Milesian Kossuth, except that he had never fought a battle, or had a crown in his grasp—for a separation, which would have been its ruin. It is scarcely eleven years since the last attempt of the kind, on behalf of the same people, ended ignominiously in a cabbage-garden, and in the disappearance of a patriot's shirt-studs from his rifled portmanteau. Thus we find upon inquiry that the compactest and strongest "nations" are disquieted more or less by the "nationalities" which they have absorbed into their system, but have not quite assimilated, and are led to believe that the outcry about "nationality" is of far less practical importance than it at first sight may appear.

When we look beyond these four Powers—one of whom has lost her place in the world through the operation of causes which British statesmen would do well to study, lest Britain some day should fall as low as Spain—we find that there are several discontented "nationalities" in Europe. First of all the Germans, who have all the characteristics of a nation except governmental unity, and the Austrians, who have nothing but governmental unity to justify their calling themselves a nation, and none whatever to justify a claim to nationality. After these come the Italians, who are in the same position as the Germans—possessing a language and a tradition, but who never had any unity as State, Kingdom, or Empire.

In behalf of this last "nationality" it is pretended and hoped that the present war will elevate into political existence that section of the Italians who dwell in Lombardy and Venice.



THE WAR.—COUNT GYULAI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 526.

To relieve them of a hateful foreign yoke, and to put them in the way of independence, if not of liberty, is the ostensible object of the King of Sardinia in provoking Austria to war, and of the Emperor of the French in aiding and abetting him. It is presumed that the independence of Lombardy and Venice, either as a separate State or in annexation to Sardinia, will be followed by the general deliverance of the Italian peninsula, consequent upon the expulsion of the Austrians; and that not only Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, but the States of the Church and the Two Sicilies, will be allowed to govern themselves without foreign interference; or a foreign protection, which is but vassalage, under the euphuistic name which Despotism, to gild the pill of subjection, chooses to give it. Possibly, the whole or only a portion of this artistic and excellent programme may be performed on the Italian stage. But, whatever may be the strength of the desire which the people speaking the Italian language entertain to make Italy a political Power, instead of a geographical formula, and whatever may be the ultimate designs of those, not Italians, who are harping so vigorously upon this string, there are some other "nationalities" which look with favour, if not with delight, upon the war as a means for advancing their own claims to a separate existence. The King of Prussia said, in a remarkable but silly outburst of enthusiasm, in 1848, that the name of Prussia was to be altogether lost in that of Germany—in other words, that he was the champion of German nationality. There is a large class of people in the States composing the Germanic Confederation who cherish a sentimental passion for the abolition of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and the smaller fry of German Potentates, in order to make way for a grand and United German empire, in which, for the first time in history, the Germans shall be both a "nationality" and a "nation."

After the Germans—but making infinitely greater noise about their grievances—come the Hungarians, animated by a similar idea. If we are to believe M. Kossuth—the O'Connell of their cause—they are determined to realise it, sooner or later, whatever may be the consequences to Europe. The Poles—who have a greater right and a more sacred claim than any of the other "nationalities" who are now before the tribunal of public opinion—for they have been a nation *de jure* and *de facto*, and have not forgotten their past history or lost all hope in the future—must be considered as competitors for a separate existence in the European scramble which is about to commence. They will most certainly enlist much sympathy if ever the opportunity serves them to make the attempt.

The Czechs, or Bohemians, who have a national language, national traditions, and a national hope, must also be included in the list; and last, but by no means least, the Slavonian races, interspersed in the dominions of Austria, Turkey, and Russia, have struggled before, and will struggle again, to agglomerate themselves into one State, Kingdom, or Empire, with its own laws, its own language, its own policy, and its own separate individuality.

This list includes all the really great races and languages that desire to count for something in the reconstruction of Europe, and who look to the present war as the means to an end. With the sole exception of the Germans, they are thankful to the French Emperor for stirring the dead pool, and startling the antiquated system of Europe into the vitality of fear. But we may well inquire whether such considerations are after all of any practical value; and whether "nationalities" are anything but phrases of rhetoric? Great Britain most certainly, by the almost unanimous concurrence of England and Scotland, laughed such pretensions to scorn in the case of the agitation got up by the late Daniel O'Connell for the Repeal of the Union; and Austria, we may be sure, will make as vigorous an attempt as England would have made to prevent her own dismemberment by the separation of either Hungary or Bohemia. The "nationality" of Germany is a dream. The establishment of a great Slavonian empire is a theory. And a free and united Italy—though we should rejoice to see it—seems an absurd attempt to construct artificially that which ought to be the spontaneous creation of Nature and of circumstances.

Believing as we do that Europe will never be at peace while Austria retains Lombardy and Venice, and interferes between the minor Sovereigns of the Peninsula and their people; we can but hope that the Austrians will *bongré*, or *malgré*, confine themselves to Austria. But between such a settlement of a present difficulty, and the reconstruction of Europe on a plan that would suit the whims and fancies of the "nationalities," there is a wide gulf. The whole tendency of our civilisation is to fuse nations and make them forget their differences of language, religion, and race; but the claim put forward by the "nationalities" runs in the contrary direction. It is not separate existence, but good and cheap government, and the enjoyment of rational liberty, that the "nations" and "nationalities" require. And these, we hope—though present appearances, we must own, are ominously unfavourable—may yet result from the present war, whatever may be the designs of those who have mented it. There would be no more sense in the cry of nationality in any part of Europe than there would be in the British Isles if the people were free, like the English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh. But until that freedom be secured we can scarcely be prised that the claim of "nationality" should be one of the weapons used to wrest it from the unwilling hands of despotic Monarchs, whether Kings, or Emperors.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL, anxious that the war in Italy should not infringe upon the neutrality of Switzerland, has issued the following orders:—

1. The export of arms and of any munition of war over the Swiss frontier is interdicted. The accumulation of such articles near the Italian frontier is likewise prohibited. In case of acting against this order all wares of the kind above mentioned will be confiscated.
2. Arms brought from Italy into Swiss territory by fugitives, deserters, or in any other way, will be sequestered, except weapons carried by travellers provided with regular passports, or by those fugitives who immediately go on to the interior of Switzerland.
3. All fugitives shall be directed to a canton which is in becoming distance from the Italian frontier, and will have to remain there. Old men, women, children, and sick persons, shall be treated with due regard concerning this order.
4. The passing of persons able to bear arms, in order to go from the territory of one belligerent Power to that of the other, is, in all cantons joining to Italy, interdicted. Should the intruders not go back, they are to be ordered into the interior of Switzerland. All deserters or fugitives who do not keep quiet will be expelled.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The receptions of the Empress-Regent have been unusually brilliant, and the attendance most *empressé* and numerous.

The Duke of Mecklenburg and his wife, a Grand Duchess of Russia, have arrived at the Tuileries, and been received by her Majesty.

A decree issued on Saturday, and signed by the Empress-Regent, makes one promotion to the rank of colonel and four to that of lieutenant-colonel.

The Empress Eugénie has addressed a letter of condolence to Madame Beuret, widow of General Beuret, killed at Montebello.

We are informed by *Galvani* that her Majesty the Empress purposes removing to St. Cloud about the end of the week, and taking up her residence there for the summer with the Prince Imperial. According to orders given by the Emperor, the repairs of the Tuileries will immediately commence, and until those works are completed their Majesties will make the Elysée their town residence, that palace having been fitted up for their reception. The Council of Ministers is to assemble at the Elysée, unless when the Empress-Regent shall specially convoke it at St. Cloud.

The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening says:—"The statement is incorrect that France, in order to ensure the safety of Tuscan commerce, has taken under her protection the maritime flag of Tuscany."

The *Moniteur* announces that on the 3rd inst. the French Government addressed to foreign Powers a note declaring that neutral territories and commerce will be respected, and that the French Government will observe the principles of international law established by the Paris Congress. In other words, neutral goods on board enemy's ships, and enemy's goods on board neutral ships, will be exempted from capture, and privateering will be forbidden. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the French Government, in consequence of the Queen's proclamation enjoining a strict observance of neutrality, has ordered the coal and other stores which it has purchased in England to be shipped on board Greek and other foreign vessels.

The church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, which has been recently obtained from her Majesty's Government by the Colonial Church and School Society, is to be opened for Divine worship on Sunday next (to-morrow); and two sermons will be preached by the Rev. Prebendary Burgess, who is commissioned by the Bishop of London to officiate on the occasion. The future Chaplain is to be the Rev. E. Forbes, late of the Isle of Man.

A letter from Toulon gives the following as the strength of the French fleet in the harbour:—"In commission—the *Bretagne*, 130 guns; the *Ville de Paris*, 114 guns; the *Algésiras*, 90 guns; the *Redoubtable*, 100 guns; the *Napoleon*, 90 guns; the *Fontenay*, 90 guns; the *Donaverth*, 80 guns; and the *Saffron* gunnery-ship. The reserve is composed of the *Montebello*, 114 guns; the *Friedland*, 114 guns; the *Souverain*, 114 guns; the *Fleurus*, 90 guns; the *Navarin*, 100 guns; the *Prince Jerome*, 100 guns; the *Jena*, 90 guns; the *Charlemagne*, 80 guns; and the *Duperré*, 70. I use the term 'reserve,' although the authorities declare the ships to be laid up in ordinary; for they are moored stem on to the quay on which are their guns, arranged in order and ticketed ready for shipment. The stores are all stowed away ready at hand, and the crews are in Toulon ready to be marched on board."

The Municipal Council of Paris has just voted a piece of ground as a gift to M. de Lamartine, in consideration of the services rendered by the poet to the city of Paris during the troubles of 1848. A suitable habitation is to be built by the city, upon the condition that it is never to be alienated from the family, sold, or exchanged in any way; to be held by the poet during his life, and to descend to his heirs at his death.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples, whose death has long been expected, expired on Sunday afternoon. The deceased Sovereign, who was born in 1810, succeeded to the throne in 1830, and leaves behind him a reputation for tyranny, bigotry, and faithlessness. His eldest son and successor, the Duke of Calabria, now Francis II., was born in 1836, and was recently married to a Bavarian Princess. The eldest son of the deceased King by his second marriage with an Austrian Archduchess was born in 1838, and rumour asserts that his mother has recently intrigued without success in the hope of placing him on the throne to which his elder half brother is entitled.

TUSCANY.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Leghorn. He was received with enthusiastic acclamation, and in the evening the town was illuminated. Before landing he issued the following proclamation, dated on board the *Reine Hortense*, Leghorn Roads, May 23:—

INHABITANTS OF TUSCANY!

The Emperor sends me among you at the request of your representatives, to wage war against your enemies, the oppressors of Italy. My mission is exclusively a military one. I have nothing to do with, and shall not busy myself about, your internal organisation. Napoleon III. has declared that he had but one ambition, that of bringing about the triumph of the sacred cause of the liberation of a nation, and that he would never be swayed by family interests. He has stated that the sole object of France, satisfied with her might, was to have on her frontiers a people who would be indebted to her for their regeneration. If God protects us, and grants victory, Italy will be free to adopt what government she prefers (*se constitutur librement*); and while taking her rank among nations will strengthen the equilibrium of Europe. Remember that no sacrifice can be too great when independence is to be the reward of your efforts, and show the world by your union, your moderation, and your energy, that you are worthy to be free. The Prince Commanding in Chief the 5th Corps of the Army of Italy, NAPOLEON (Jerome).

The plan of the campaign about to be undertaken by Prince Napoleon is said to be to march through the Duchy of Modena, and thence either to Venice or Milan, where he will meet the Emperor Napoleon. It is alleged that the invasion of Modena cannot be considered as a violation of neutrality, inasmuch as the Duke of Modena has protested against the entrance of the French into Italy.

SAXONY.

The King opened the Landtag on Wednesday with a speech announcing the demands for money supplies. The Royal speech says:—"War threatens to make those treaties doubtful on which the rights of Europe now rest. His Majesty is upheld as well by the consciousness that he has always raised his voice in behalf of that which the honour of Germany and the maintenance of just principles demand, as by the consciousness that these his sentiments are shared by the whole Saxon people. Should war ensue for the protection of the just cause, his Majesty hopes with confidence that God will be with Saxony and Germany in general."

UNITED STATES.

Except as a reflex of the warlike news from this side of the Atlantic there is little intelligence of importance from the United States. The European news created a great excitement in Wall-street; the effect on the bankers and foreign bill-dealers, as well as on the produce merchants, was decidedly marked. Throughout the west the war news has created great activity in the produce markets, with a considerable advance in price.

By the arrival of the overland mail at St. Louis, and the steamship *Coatzacoalcas*, of the Tehuantepec line, at New Orleans, we have news from San Francisco to the 20th ultimo. The steamer which left San Francisco on the 20th had on board 1,700,000 dols. in treasure. The accounts from the mines were favourable, and business was improving. The Californian Legislature had passed the bill forming the six lower counties of the State into a new territory, to be called Colorado, and sent it to the Governor for approval. 100,000 dols. in gold had reached San Francisco from Victoria.

A great fire has occurred at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; the business portion of the town was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of nearly half a million dollars. A fire at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, had destroyed no less than ten steamers. The loss is estimated at 155,000 dollars. The Black River Woollen Mills at Watertown, New York, had also been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of 40,000 dollars.

The State and War Departments at Washington had made up their instructions for the officials in Utah in regard to the new difficulty which has arisen there. General Johnstone is instructed to hereafter await the orders of the Governor before calling out the troops to act as a *posse comitatus* to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the laws.

The Hon. W. H. Seward, one of the Senators of the United States,

formerly Governor of the State of New York, and the most eloquent and distinguished advocate of anti-slavery principles in the United States' Legislature, has arrived in England. Mr. Seward, on his departure for Europe, received quite an ovation from the people of New York. He was escorted by a delegation of the Republican committees on board the steam-boat *Josephine* to the steamer *Ariel*. Music greeted his arrival, and as Mr. Seward stepped on board the *Josephine* a salute was fired. He retired into the cabin, followed by his friends, and, amid the booming of cannon and the waving of handkerchiefs, the steamer weighed anchor and proceeded down the bay. Senator Seward has been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency; and he is said to express the strongest confidence in the success of the Republican party at the general election of 1860. Mr. Seward will return to America in December next.

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its anniversary in New York on the 10th inst. Mr. Garrison, the pioneer of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, presided. In his opening speech he said that, whatever slaveholders and the upholders of slaveholders might say, the heart of the people always rebelled against the system. Outside of the United States the sentiment of the world fell like a thunderbolt against it. Europe was competent to sit in judgment upon the United States. We never knew an American who did not claim the right to speak his mind upon Russian, Austrian, or Neapolitan despotism, and they had as clear a right to speak of the great despotism of this country. Before the regular speaking, he desired to read an address by the people of Warrington, England, to the people of the United States. It was signed by Thomas G. Rylands, Mayor of Warrington; William Cleckett, Rector of Warrington; William Greenall, member of Parliament for Warrington; and 3500 citizens of Warrington. The President then read the document—a respectful but earnest protest against the sin of African slavery in America. He then read a letter from the Protestants of Belgium, signed on their behalf by Leonard Anet. It was in tone similar to the preceding document, and while speaking in high terms of the spirit of the Republican institutions of this country, and deprecating the existence of institutions in Europe antagonistic to freedom, they asked that the United States remove chattel slavery, the last stain upon our Government. The principal speakers were Mr. Parker Pillsbury, the Rev. W. H. Furness of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wendell Phillips.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 20.

I HAVE good reason to believe that my last communication to you, dated Milan, 12th inst., has been detained in the post, and, indeed, am disposed to think that for the future the letters of "our own correspondents" will be a dropping, irregular fire, with long intervals between the shots.

I am the more sorry for the failure of my last, that it contained some of that "gossip" about the war, which we now are reduced to accept instead of news, and which, even unauthenticated, is no bad exponent of how men talk and feel at this moment.

It would appear incredible to any who had not witnessed the fact how completely the whole public here is kept in ignorance as to the great events of the campaign. Almost within hearing of the cannon men ask if it be true some French troops have landed, and speculate whether or not the French Emperor will really take the field!

The Piedmontese journals, in lack of other matter, ring the changes on the Austrian excesses and the barbarities of their treatment of the villagers and country people. Of course, none can extenuate or affect to excuse the horrible cruelties thus inflicted; they are amongst the most dreadful scourges of war, and constitute its shame and its disgrace. It is only fair, however, to ask—have these excesses been greater, or more marked by violence, than all other wars have witnessed? From everything I can learn, and I have taken some pains on the subject, I believe this not to be the case. The "impositions," as they are termed, have been heavy, and doubtless sorely difficult to comply with; but, beyond the arrest and imprisonment of the chief authority of the village in cases of non-compliance, no other severity, I am assured, has been practised.

If anything could picture forth the state of utter inactivity of the two vast armies now in face of each other, it would be that such a theme as this, of "forced requisition," should engage men's minds at this moment. Day by day we are destined to hear the same questions—"Why don't they fight?" "What are they waiting for?" "Surely the Austrians ought to be ready to attack?" "Unquestionably the allies are strong enough to begin!" These are the comments we are destined to listen to every morning and every evening, coupled with every imaginable attempt to answer or explain them. Some say the French are sadly deficient in artillery; others allege that the want is cavalry. The Austrians are stated to be much hampered by the inundation of the rice-fields and the immense tracts now under water by the overflowing of the Po. There is truth in each of these statements; but I have reason to believe that the real cause of the present apparent inactivity is that the Austrians have placed themselves in a position of considerable strength,—their right on Domo Dossala, their left resting on Piacenza, the Po in front, and a large sweep of Piedmontese country in the rear to live upon; and that here they purpose to await a battle. They are partly entrenched besides, and have secured every advantage of ground that a free choice could confer.

The French, seeing the great hazard of attacking a large force so placed, have now resolved upon a flank movement—one which in a very early time I had already pointed out to you as probable—which is an attack on the Austrian left and rear through the Duchies of Parma and Modena. With this object, they have dispatched "the separate corps," as it was called, under Prince Napoleon to Leghorn, where they are soon expected, upwards of fifteen thousand strong. These are to march by Massa and Carrara, through the Apennine passes, and take the Austrians, where they are confessedly weakest, in the line of communication from Piacenza to the reserves.

Many have supposed that the object of this corps was Tuscany alone, and, looking to the individual who commands it, and the very probable fate reserved for this duchy, if the war should bring success to the allies, this conjecture has much to warrant it. As to any real necessity for a considerable force here, there is none. There never was a population less in need of repressive measures. They are the very gentlest—the least violent—the least aggressive of any people of Europe. At this very moment the Provisional Government here has not, except in a few Piedmontese marines, anything that can be called an armed force to sustain its authority; and yet its decrees are as absolutely obeyed, and its mandates as implicitly followed, as if maintained by the power of a great army.

It must be confessed, however, that the condition and future fate of Tuscany are calculated to inspire the deepest apprehensions. It is an estate in trust;—but for whom? Well, the guardian of the property—Piedmont—absorbs it, or she makes it the price wherewith to pay off the aid France has tendered her. Can England permit either eventuality? Are we to sanction the new doctrine, that a few daring and unscrupulous men, with nothing to lose themselves, may at any moment create such a "dead-lock" in the condition of a country that nothing remains, save to dismiss the pilot and suffer it to drift at will, a waif to the boldest adventurer who may attempt the salvage? Of course we shall "protest." We protested against the language of the King Victor Emmanuel; we protested against the Austrian aggression; we protested the other day against the violation of Swiss territory;—but the world went on its course all the same.

The Italians are indulging in no false confidence, or in any undervaluing estimate of the enemy opposed to them. The terrible reverses of the year '48 have taught them that the German is a stubborn, persistent, dogged foe, and that to expel him from Lombardy cannot be the work of one or two great victories, but must be the result of day-by-day successes, ably seconded and supported by all their efforts.

At this hour they are organising an army corps of Central Italy, under the direction of a distinguished Piedmontese officer, General Mezzolana, assisted by the Marquis Gualterio, well known both as a writer and for having so ably acted as Commissary-General in the Piedmontese forces in the last "campaign of Italy." It is estimated that the corps will consist of 25,000 men of all arms, recruited from every state of the peninsula indifferently. The enthusiasm to serve the national cause is certainly increasing with every hour, and contributions flow in with a liberality that is actually munificent; and if the Count and the Marquis be often found under the coarse grey capote of the common soldier, the train and artillery waggons present the spectacle of being drawn by horses that would do credit to the most splendid equipages. All for independence is the cry of Italy. It is scarcely possible to believe that a patriotism so general and so spontaneous can fail of its reward.

The neutral attitude of England is being at last better understood by Italians, though some have been indiscreet enough to scatter a small printed slip amongst the resident English here, intimating that, as certain of them are well known for their leanings in favour of Austria, a close watch would be kept over them, and their words and actions duly recorded and rewarded. To menace a class of persons who have for the last half century been the chief supporters of the city—who have expended their fortunes freely here, extending their hospitalities to the natives, with, it must be said, absolutely nothing in return—is certainly ill-advised and ungracious; and its only effect will be to hasten the departure of many.

Had the Florentines been wise they had adopted the very opposite line; and, pointing to the tranquil attitude of the city, and the good conduct of the people, given them as guarantees for all that should make this city the safe retreat of foreigners of every nation. That Florence is such none can dispute. That it may long remain so cannot but be the desire of all who have enjoyed its pleasant life and its gentle people.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

BERNE, Thursday, May 26.—General Garibaldi has made prisoners the Austrian officials of the town of Varese. He is reported to have under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery. 2000 Austrians are at Camerlata, awaiting reinforcements. On Tuesday last a cannonade at Piacenza was said to have been heard as far as Calende. In the Sardo-Swiss Conference respecting the neutralised part of Savoy, Sardinia desired that the previous assent of Switzerland should be asked to each and every movement of troops on such neutralised territory; but the Swiss Federal Diet expressed its opinion in favour of a permanent regulation.

TURIN, Thursday, May 26.—The following is the official bulletin published on Wednesday:—"300 Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry and two pieces of cannon, marched yesterday morning from Gallarate to Sesto Calende, but were met by a body of Chasseurs des Alpes under Captain de Cristoforo, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma."

TRIESTE, May 26.—The *Triester Zeitung* contains the following:—"A Sardinian Commissary has proclaimed the incorporation of Massa with Piedmont. The same journal also states that a Dutch steamer has, in violation of international law, been chased by a French war-ship hoisting Austrian colours."

VIENNA, May 26.—The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes General Gyulai's report to the Emperor of the details of the affair at Montebello:—Wounded, 718; killed, 290; missing, 283. The enemy numbered 40,000 men, but abstained from all pursuit. The Emperor has addressed to General Gyulai an autograph letter expressing to him and the troops in general his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valour. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made known in their respective homes.

PARIS, Thursday, May 26.—At one o'clock to-day the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a discourse to the Presidents of each body. Her Majesty said to Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, that she depended on the enlightened patriotism of the Deputies to maintain in their several departments that confidence which they all must feel in the energy of the army, and, when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said that she reckoned upon the loyal support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the chief it had chosen, would never be found wanting to a woman and a child. Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of her Majesty's address.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

ON Friday, the 20th inst., the campaign commenced in earnest. On that day there was a smart action at Montebello, on the high road from Alessandria to Piacenza, between General Forey's division and an Austrian corps. The advantage was on the side of the allies; the Austrians, however, effecting their retreat in good order and without pursuit, after a series of severe struggles, in which each party repeatedly drove back the other. Some interesting details of the battle have been received, and they clearly indicate that the action was severe and well contested, and that the advantages obtained by the French were by no means of a decisive character. It is noteworthy that General Forey now "approximately" estimates the number of French killed and wounded at 600 to 700 men. Neither army seems to have lost a gun, and each is said to have captured an artillery-waggon. The 200 prisoners taken by the French are probably for the most part wounded men found in the village of Montebello when it was finally retaken by the French infantry. We collect some of the versions of this engagement that our readers may compare the details.

The Austrian official account of the battle at Montebello is meagre enough: it is as follows:—

On the 20th inst. General Stadion sent out a reconnoitring party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Teglio and Montebello, where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, General Stadion drew back his troops in perfect order to the left bank of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength.

The following version of the affair is given by the *Times* correspondent at the Austrian head-quarters. It is dated Pavia, May 22:—

Count Stadion passed the Po on the 20th by the strongly-fortified bridge at Vacarizza, with 25,000 men, to ascertain the position of the French. He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon Baraguy d'Hilliers' army near Montebello. He attacked it so as to make the enemy display his strength. In the first fight Stadion was wounded, and had ten officers killed and sixteen wounded. About 500 men were killed or wounded. The French brought up fresh troops by rail during the battle. At night Stadion retired, having effected his purpose.

The following is the official report of General Forey, addressed to Marshal Baraguy d'Hilliers. It was published in the *Moniteur* on Tuesday:—

VOGHERA, May 20, 1859, Midnight.—Monsieur le Maréchal,—I have the honour of giving you an account of the battle fought this day by my division. Being informed, at half-past twelve this afternoon, that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and driven back from Montebello the outstanding pickets of Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately hastened to the front, by the Montebello road, with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th cantoned along this road in front of Voghera, on the Madura eminence. Meanwhile the rest of my division took up arms, and a battery of artillery (the 6th of the 8th Regiment) marched at its head. Arriving at the bridge thrown across the brook called Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our front posts, I caused a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 84th, lining the brook with their sharpshooters. During this time the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and, having been informed that he was coming against me in two columns, one by the high road, the other along the tramway, I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the causeway at Cascina Nuova, and the other battalion to advance along the right of the road, behind the 84th. This movement was hardly over when a brisk fire along the whole line was opened between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy, who was marching upon us, and supporting his sharpshooters by the heads of the columns issuing from Ginestrello. The artillery opened fire upon them successfully; the enemy replying to it. I then ordered my right to move up to the front. The enemy retired before the ardour of our troops, but, perceiving that I had only one battalion to the left of the road, he sent a strong column against it. Thanks to the vigour and firmness of this battalion, commanded by Colonel Cambriels, and to some fortunate charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led on by General de Sonnaz, the Austrians were obliged to retire. At this moment General Blanchard, followed by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st (the two others were at Orlo, where they have had an engagement), rejoined me, and received orders to proceed to the relief of the battalion of the 74th charged with the defence of the tramway, and to take up a strong position at Cascina Nuova. Reassured on this side, I again threw forward my right, and took, not without serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello. Judging, then, that by following with the bulk of the infantry the line of hills, and the road with my artillery protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should the more easily capture Montebello, I organised my columns of attack under General Beuret's command in this way: The 17th battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the 84th and 74th, disposed in echelons, moved on towards the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had intrenched himself. A hand-to-hand combat then ensued in the streets

of the village, which had to be carried house after house. It was during this fight that General Beuret was mortally wounded by my side. After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were forced to yield to the vigour of our troops, and, although strongly intrenched in the churchyard, this position they saw snatched from them at the point of the bayonet, amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" a thousand times repeated. It was then half-past six. I deemed it prudent not to push the success of the day any further, and halted my troops behind the rising ground on which the churchyard is situated, covering the brow with four guns and numerous sharpshooters, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio. Shortly after this I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggio, leaving in it a rear-guard, and they retired along the Casatisma road. I cannot adequately praise, M. de Maréchal, the energy of our troops this day; all the officers, petty officers, and soldiers, have rivalled each other in ardour. Nor shall I forget the officers of my staff, who have ably assisted me. I shall have the honour of addressing to you later the names of those who have particularly distinguished themselves. I do not yet know the exact amount of our loss; it is great, especially in superior officers. I estimate it approximately at 600 or 700 men, killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of the dead that have been found, especially in the village of Montebello. We have made about 200 prisoners, amongst whom are a Colonel and several officers. Several tumbrils have also fallen into our possession. As for myself, Monsieur le Maréchal, I am happy that my division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious baptism, which recalls one of the great names of the Empire, will mark, I hope, one of the series signalled in the Emperor's order of the day.—I am, with respect, Monsieur le Maréchal, your most humble servant, the General commanding the 1st Division of the 1st Corps.

P.S. According to information brought to me from every side, the force of the enemy cannot be below fifteen to eighteen thousand men; and if I were to believe the reports of the prisoners it would far exceed this amount.

For the following account of the engagement we are indebted to the Turin correspondent of the *Morning Herald*:—

On Thursday it was well known at head-quarters that an Austrian corps, about 6000 strong, was assembled at Stradella, and that it had commenced its march along the Voghera road, the artillery using the causeway, and the horse and foot the level ground on the north. . . . On Friday morning Marshal Baraguy d'Hilliers, whose corps is scattered over a great extent of territory, sent forward about six squadrons of cavalry (Piedmontese, no French cavalry but the Cent Gardes having yet arrived, and they were too busy escorting their Sovereign at Marengo to be available where they might have been really useful) to reconnoitre and check the advance of the Austrians, if possible; and orders were immediately given to General Forey to get his division under arms, and to start immediately for Montebello and Valeggio. The utmost dispatch was used; but, owing to the bad state of the roads, and the distance at which one regiment was encamped from another, General Forey had to start with the 17th battalion of Chasseurs, commanded by M. Ferrusart, and the 74th and 84th Regiments of the Line, under Brigadier Beuret, leaving the other regiments of his division, the 91st and 98th Foot, to follow. Orders were also sent to General Vinoy's division, encamped at Cantalupo and Mezzana Corte, to hasten to the support of General Forey. The Piedmontese cavalry, after occupying Casteggio, had been driven back by the Austrians, who followed it into Montebello, where they were brought up by the force under Forey and Beuret. A fierce contest took place in the streets of the village, from which the French were ultimately driven, after two hours' hard fighting. But at this time a reinforcement made its appearance, in the shape of half a battery of artillery and the 91st and 98th Regiments; the village was recaptured after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell back along the road to Casteggio, in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in this retreat; and would have done still more so but for the admirable conduct of their artillery. At Casteggio they stopped their retrograde movement, and a battalion of riflemen, posted on some well-wooded hills south of the town, kept up a galling fire against the French. The 74th Regiment alone had about 100 men put hors de combat at Casteggio by the murderous rifles of the Tyrolean jägers. The rest of the Austrians deployed in some fields on the left, despite several very gallant attempts of the Sardinian horse to prevent them. The French made a desperate attack to gain possession of the village, but they were repulsed, and retired in considerable disorder to Montebello, the Austrians pursuing them; and it would have been all up with the division of Forey but for the 52nd Regiment and the 6th battalion of Chasseurs, who had just arrived from Cantalupo. With all this, it seems that Austrians and French entered pell-mell into Montebello, where a fearful butchery took place; but the upshot of the matter was that the Austrians retired, leaving a fearful number of killed and wounded all along the road. The Sardinian cavalry, who behaved with a degree of intrepidity that is hardly done justice to in the bulletins, attempted to pursue them, but were too fatigued to do so effectually. The Austrians retired in perfect order; but 200 prisoners remained in the victors' hands. They must have been greatly surprised, and not a little relieved, at finding no fresh troops were sent in pursuit. They retired behind the Po, moving along the Piacenza road, as far as Stradella, and then crossing over to the northern bank of the river. The road to Piacenza is now, therefore, open to the French, unless there be an Austrian force at Castel San Giovanni, a fact which is not as yet cleared up.

The two armies must have acquired respect for each other in this affair. Both Austrians and French have shown that they can fight; and that, as regards Generals, one army is as badly off as another. At the beginning of the action the Austrians had a decided numerical advantage, but at the close the advantage of numbers was wholly on the side of the French. Our bulletin tells us that the loss is only about 500 killed and wounded; but I believe this is as much below the mark as the number said to have been lost by the Austrians (2000) is above it.

There was another engagement on the 21st, when, according to the official bulletin issued at Turin, the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under General Cialdini, forced a passage over the Sesia, near Vercelli, in an admirable manner. The enemy was put to flight, leaving officers and privates as prisoners, together with arms, waggons, and horses, in our hands.

A second bulletin of the same event is more particular:—

TURIN, May 22.—General Cialdini, wishing to take possession of the end of the bridge of Vercelli, which adjoined the left bank of the river, in order by that means to protect the construction of another bridge over the Sesia, moved forward two columns, which, after having passed the river, joined at the same point. The column which crossed near Sesio on the side next Albano was attacked by the Austrians in great force, and sustained a fierce conflict at a place called Villata. The enemy was, however, routed, and our troops established themselves in Borgo Vercelli. The other column crossed the Sesia near Cappuccini Vecchi, and, after having surprised two companies of the enemy, remained at that place. Our loss is insignificant, but that of the Austrians is considerable. The Modenese, after having spiked their cannon, evacuated Aulla last night and retired to Frizzano.

The Austrian account, which we annex, differs materially from the above:—

At noon on the 21st instant about 15,000 of the Franco-Sardinian army attacked our troops, numbering 3000, at Vercelli. Our men retreated, fighting, to Orfengo. At this place two other Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue and threatened the enemy's flank, which retired across the Sesia to the western side of the river.

On the 22nd, according to accounts from Turin, the Austrians appeared in great force at Palestro, with the object of obstructing the march of a reconnoitring party which had taken the direction of the Sesia by order of the King of Sardinia. The enemy's artillery was, however, silenced in every part.

The doings on Monday, the 23rd, are thus given in the official bulletin published at Turin on Tuesday:—

Yesterday evening the enemy pushed forward a reconnoitring party as far as Borgo d'Ales, without, however, any result. At Vercelli an officer of a Moravian regiment, named Grüber has been made prisoner. Garibaldi has successfully crossed the Ticino, making many prisoners in the frontier country.

The following official bulletin was published at Vienna on Tuesday:—

The Sardo-French troops have retreated across the Sesia to the western bank of the river. At Borgo Vercelli a Piedmontese squadron of dragoons has been put to flight by an Austrian reconnoitring party. Garibaldi entered Varese yesterday evening with 6000 men. The following news from the seat of war has been received from Gerlasco, the Austrian head-quarters:—"Half a brigade of the enemy stationed opposite Ceschi have retired across the Sesia. Precautions have been taken against Garibaldi, whose intention was to rouse Como to revolt. A brilliant exploit has been performed at Vercelli by an Austrian squadron of lancers."

The official bulletin published at Turin on Wednesday confirms the news of Garibaldi's entry into Varese, and announces that the arrival in Lombardy of the first of those troops destined for its liberation has caused great enthusiasm among the population, who declared at once for the King of Sardinia and the national cause. It is reported from Lugano, says a telegram from Berne on Wednesday, that General Garibaldi, with his 5000 men, has barricaded himself in the town of Varese, but is without cannon. The Austrians posted in the neighbourhood of Varese are on their side provided with artillery, and a fight has commenced.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following telegram, which it had received the previous evening from Alessandria:—"The Emperor has passed several hours at Voghera. Nothing is yet decided respecting the departure of the troops."

WAR NOTES.

Fifty millions of francs in specie have just been sent to the head-quarters in Italy by the French Minister of Finance.

The Montenegrins have destroyed the Austrian telegraphs in the Sutorina, thus cutting off communication between Cattaro and Ragusa.

During the Emperor Napoleon's absence an auditor of the Council of State will leave Paris every week for the seat of war with a portfolio of papers.

It is stated that the Russian General Liders has established his head-quarters at Kisheneff, and that an army of 60,000 men will be collected under his command in Bessarabia.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 21st contains a declaration announcing that the principles of maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris on the 16th of April, 1856, are recognised by Sardinia during the present war.

On the 15th some French troops arrived at Nice: they were met by the ladies of the place at the station, who threw flowers at the soldiers; the houses were hung with bouquets and the tricolor flags of the two countries.

We hear from Berne on Wednesday that revolutionary movements have taken place in Lombardy, and that Bontemps, the Swiss General, has left Berne for Lugano with the staff of his division, and all the troops under his command are to follow him.

The first rewards have been distributed. King Victor Emmanuel has issued an order of the day in which he grants the silver medal of military valour to fourteen officers and soldiers, and honourable mention to thirty others.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the Prussian General Willisen's mission to Vienna has resulted in important military arrangements, and a German federal army will probably be assembled on the Rhine before many weeks have elapsed.

In consequence of the news received from the seat of war, the Federal Council of Switzerland, in an extraordinary sitting, has decreed the sending of one battalion and two companies of carabineers from Geneva to the Canton Tessin.

The *Moniteur* of Monday says:—"A note of the French Government has been sent on the 3rd of May to the foreign Governments announcing that orders had been given to respect the territories and the commerce of neutral States, and to observe the principles consecrated by the Paris Congress."

The *Toulonnais* states that the authorities of that port have received orders to prepare the Hospital of St. Mandrier, opposite the roadstead. This extensive building will be arranged so as to accommodate 5000 patients. The *Algésiras* screw-liner, which is now in that port, is shortly to join the squadron of Admiral Jurien La Gravière in the Adriatic.

The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, is a magnificent work, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara, and is built of hard grey granite. A private despatch received in Paris states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that a military post-office been established at the Sardinian head-quarters, and that all letters addressed to a Piedmontese soldier must bear the name or number of the regiment to which the man belongs, without any necessity of putting the name of the place.

The *Bologna Gazette* confirms the intelligence that Austria has admitted the neutrality of the States of the Church. It says:—"We have already announced that France has recognised the neutrality of the Pontifical States; and we have now to add that a similar official recognition has been received from Austria."

"People have but little idea," says the *Pays*, "of the cost of transporting the matériel of the army from one place to another. To give one instance among a thousand, it requires three hundred horses to remove a million of cartridges. We have already sent ten millions to Italy. Three thousand horses, therefore, have been put into requisition for this simple service alone."

M. Tecchio, Royal Commissioner Extraordinary for the provinces of Vercelli and Novara, has issued a notice, dated the 20th instant, ordering all Royal functionaries who had abandoned Vercelli on account of the invasion to return to their posts. It concludes with stating that the railway and telegraphic wires from Turin to Vercelli have been completely repaired, and are in full operation.

The *Moniteur Toscan* announces the death of General Benedek, who was wounded in the thigh near Casab, and at Piacenza gave way to the effects of the amputation. It was at Frasinetti, while superintending a fruitless attempt to cross the Po, that the General received this wound. He had advanced into the water with several officers, and while there was struck by a grape-shot from a Piedmontese gun.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a letter of the Emperor to the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, directing him to prepare the customary measures for the defence of the Tyrol. The committee of the Tyrolean Provincial Diet has been increased by the addition of trustworthy persons, in order by that means to learn the views of the intelligent patriots.

The King of Sardinia rises every morning at three, and dines at one p.m., is almost the whole day in the saddle, visiting every place, and seeing everything with his own eyes. Nor is his Minister at Turin behind his master in this respect. For some time past Count Cavour has given up returning to his own home at night, sleeping at his bureau, and going to bed at midnight to rise again at four: indeed, for several nights he has continued to work without cessation until morning.

A letter in the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the Zouaves, says:—"One fact will give an idea of the incomparable African troops, with whom the Austrians are not yet acquainted. For six months the 3d Regiment of Zouaves has been on campaign; since the 15th October the men have not slept fifteen nights in barracks; three or four weeks ago they were at Tuggurt; they were embarked at almost a moment's notice, and since their arrival in Piedmont have been encamped in the midst of rain; and yet the regiment has not ten men sick."

A letter from Alessandria of the 19th says:—"The Emperor of the French in his excursions is accompanied by very few persons. He goes on horseback in the undress of a General, and nothing escapes his notice on the road. His Majesty everywhere meets with the warmest welcome from the people of the country. In the small villages through which he passes the people run out of their houses and salute him with loud acclamations. His escort, which has been hitherto furnished by the Gendarmierie, is now composed of the Cent-Gardes, a detachment of that force having arrived by land from France."

From the time of the Gallic and Punic wars down to the last great European conflict, Montebello and Casteggio have been important military positions. This last-mentioned place was besieged by Hannibal, who did not really conquer it, but bought it from Publius Darius. A remarkable memorial of the Carthaginian General still exists—a spring of very pure water, called by immemorial tradition the "Fontana d'Annibale." It was near Casteggio that on the 9th of June, 1800, the great battle between the French and the Austrians was fought. This battle, so wonderfully described by Thiers, is usually called the battle of Montebello, from the village where the French finally routed the corps de reserve of the enemy. Fifty years ago the fortune of the day was there decided by Victor; on the 20th it was decided by the bold assault of General Beuret, who paid with his life the victory obtained by the Forey division, a brigade of which he commanded, and by the Sardinian cavalry under the orders of Colonel de Sonnaz.

The following intimation that the Duchy of Tuscany is to be considered a belligerent country to which the terms of the recent neutrality proclamation are to be held applicable has been received in reply to an inquiry on the subject:—"Foreign Office, May 23. Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, requesting to be informed whether her Majesty's proclamation extends to commercial intercourse with Tuscany; and I am to state to you, in reply, that the Tuscan Provisional Government having sent its army to join the French and Sardinian forces engaged in war with Austria, and Leghorn having since been occupied by French troops, it cannot be doubted that under such circumstances Tuscany must be considered a belligerent country, and that neutrals carrying contrabands of war to Tuscan ports are liable to the risks pointed out in Her Majesty's proclamation.—I am your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND."

A letter received in Marseilles from Valenza bears testimony to the admirable qualities of the Tyrolean riflemen. It is said that they harass the French videttes and outposts incessantly. Day and night, it is said, their shots are whistling through the air. The ground on the other side of the Po affords them good cover, and they are ever on the watch. The other day General Renault went out to reconnoitre, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, and followed by a trumpeter a few paces behind. The General thought himself beyond range, but while he was looking about him a sharp "thug" was heard, and the poor trumpeter fell forward mortally wounded by a Tyrolean bullet in the loins. The General having discovered his error withdrew, and gave up his reconnaissance for that day. On another occasion a soldier of the 90th French regiment went down to the bank of the Po to wash out a few things. Whilst engaged in this peaceful occupation a bullet struck him in the chest, and he fell into the river, whose tide bore his body to the Austrian side of the Po—a bloody tribute to the murderous accuracy of their fire. "At every instant," says the letter, "wounded men are being brought in by the ambulances."

THE COLLECTED SONGS OF CHARLES MACKAY.*

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN GILBERT.

THIS elegant volume will be most welcome to the public, not in England alone, but in every land where the English tongue is known and the beauties of English poetry are felt and understood. For Charles Mackay is the poet of mankind, and the sounds of his lyre strike a responsive chord in every human heart. To eulogise Charles Mackay at this time is almost superfluous, for his place is fixed for ever among the true poets of the earth. But we cannot resist the pleasure of repeating the words in which, with just and modest pride, he himself speaks of the end and object of his writings. "He has appealed to no base or degraded feeling; he has inculcated no vice or immorality, however popular or fashionable it might be; but, on the contrary, he has endeavoured to make song the vehicle for the inculcation of virtue, of self-reliance, of patriotism, of manly and womanly tenderness, of true love, and of all the charities and amenities of life." This is most true; and how many poets have ever existed—even the best and purest among them—who could, with an approving conscience, say as much? If ever it could be said of a poet that he never wrote a line "which, dying, he would wish to blot," this can be said of Charles Mackay.

While the lyrical effusions of our truly English bard are so simple, so manly, so true in every sentiment and feeling, they have gained these high and sterling features without any sacrifice of the lighter graces and ornaments of poetry. They show that the purest fountain throws out the most sparkling waters. In play of fancy, richness of imagery, vivacity of expression, and musical flow and sweetness of verse, they stand pre-eminent among the poetical literature of our time. Many of his songs are exquisite little gems—not mere poems in the shape of songs, but made to be sung, and suggestive of music by their very strain and melody; for Mackay has this characteristic of the bard, that he is a musician as well as a poet; and we hold (notwithstanding some alleged instances to the contrary) that a poet who "has not music in his soul" will never write really musical verses.

We shall, we are sure, gratify our readers by enriching our columns with a few of the gems of musical poetry included in the present publication, premising that the volume forms a complete collection of Dr. Mackay's contributions to this department of literature, comprehending not only the contents of the volume published in 1855, and all his songs which have been scattered through newspapers and other periodicals, or have been published with music by different composers, but also upwards of one hundred songs now for the first time given to the world.

We give below the song, "The Beautifier," which forms the subject of our first illustration; but the poem, "A Plain Man's Philosophy," which is illustrated by our second Engraving, having already appeared in this Journal, and being moreover well known to the public, we think our readers will prefer a few extracts from the new matter in the volume.

THE BEAUTIFIER.

Tell me, ye waving Woods and throbbing Ocean,
Ye Hills and Streams, ye Landscapes glowing fair,
Why in my heart ye wake such new emotion?
And ye, O Skies! with all your worlds, declare
What is the secret, deep, untold delight,
Unknown before, that fills me in your sight?

There came an answer to my thought's appealing,
When she I love look'd upward to my face;
Her eyes were fountains bright with new revealing,
The sweet interpreters of Nature's grace;
And when she spoke, I press'd her lips impearl'd,
And knew 'twas Love that beautified the world.

Few of Mackay's productions are more characteristic of his peculiar turn of thought than the following burst of happy feelings in the heart of the English voyager as he hears the shores of his native land:—

ROLLING HOME.

On board the *Europa*, homeward bound, May 26, 1858.

Up aloft amid the rigging sings the fresh exulting gale,
Strong as spring time in the blossoms filling out each blooming sail;
And the wild waves, cleft behind us, seem to murmur as they flow:
"There are kindly hearts that wait you in the land to which ye go.
"Rolling home, rolling home, rolling home, dear land, to thee!
"Rolling home to merry England, rolling home across the sea!"

Twice a thousand miles behind us, and a thousand miles before,
Ancient Ocean heaves to bear us to the well-remember'd shore;
New-born breezes swell to waft us to our childhood's balmy skies,
To the glow of friendly faces, to the light of loving eyes.
Rolling home, rolling home, rolling home, dear land, to thee!
Rolling home to merry England, rolling home across the sea!

Every motion of the vessel, every dip of mast or spar,
Is a dance and a rejoicing, and a promise from afar;
And we love the light above us, as it tips the waves around,
All the more because, ere coming, it has beam'd on English ground.
Rolling home, rolling home, rolling home, dear land, to thee!
Rolling home to merry England, rolling home across the sea!

And 'tis nearer, ever nearer, to the rising of the morn,
And 'tis eastward, ever eastward, to the land where we were born.
And we'll sing in joyous chorus through the watches of the night:
We shall see the shores of England at the dawning of the light.
Rolling home, rolling home, rolling home, dear land, to thee!
Rolling home to merry England, rolling home across the sea!

Rolling home to little England—though so little, yet so great—
With her face of sunny beauty, and her heart as strong as fate,
With her men of honest nature, with her women good and fair,
With her courage and her virtue that can do as well as bear.
Rolling home, rolling home, rolling home, dear land, to thee!
Rolling home to merry England, rolling home across the sea.

"Joys of the Past"—set to a beautiful air of Purcell—is as musical as Thomas Moore, but breathes a greater tenderness:—

JOYS OF THE PAST.

Joys of the past! are they vanish'd for ever?
Flow'rets soon gather'd and sooner decay'd;
Ripples of light upon Time's flowing river,
Lost with the breath o'er its bosom that stray'd.
No; there are hours in the heart's happy sadness
When they return, amid sunshine and rain;
Memory, bright as a rainbow of gladness,
Spans the dark sky with their beauty again.

Visions of glory, half cloud and half splendour,
Flash on the soul, looking back through the years;
Hopes that were lofty, and loves that were tender,
Gleam through the haze of our passionate tears.
Vainly, oh! vainly our hearts would restore them;
Fair though they glitter, how quickly they're gone!
Echoes that die with the music that bore them,
Lights that are darken'd the moment they've shone.

The following is almost sacred in its beauty, and expresses Love surviving Death with equal tenderness and originality:—

IF I DIE FIRST.

If I die first, dear love,
My mournful soul, made free,
Shall sit at heaven's high portal,
To wait and watch for thee—
To wait and watch for thee, love,
And through the deep, dark space
To peer, with human longings,
For thy radiant face.

'Mid all the stars of heaven,
One only shall I see,
The Earth, star of my passion,
Half Heaven for holding thee—
All Heaven for holding thee, love,
And brightest of the spheres,
By thy smile illumined,
Or hallow'd by thy tears.

If I die first, dear love,—
I feel that this shall be,
For Heaven will not be Heaven
Until it's shared with thee,—
Until it's shared with thee, love,
I'll linger at the gate,
Or be thy guardian angel,
To teach thee how to wait.

And when thine hour shall come,
And through the yielding night
I see thy happy spirit
Upsoaring, robed in light,
Mine shall go forth to meet thee,
And, through th' eternal door,
Pass in with thee, rejoicing,
Made one for evermore.

* Published by Routledge and Co.



"LOVE THE BEAUTIFIER."

"The Two Books" is a sweet picture of "a lover and his lass." It is fanciful, and at the same time full of tenderness and truth:—

THE TWO BOOKS.

A lover and his lass
Lay reading on the grass
A book of olden story,
Of love, and grief, and glory.
The maiden's eyes were bright
With pity and delight,
And stray'd not from the book,
E'en for a casual look
At him her life's dear lord—
Beside her on the sward;
But read, with lips apart,
The too entrancing tale that thrill'd
through all her heart.

The lover's eyes, twin thieves,
Stole glances from the leaves—
Now to those milk-white shoulders,
The charm of all beholders;
Now to those sunny eyes,
Blue-bright as Paradise;

Now to her streaming curls,
Or ruby-cover'd pearls,
Whence issued sweeter breath
Than south wind scattereth;
Then to her dainty hand,
Or little fairy feet, star-twinklers in
the land.

"Ah well-a-day!" quoth he,
"Thy book's no book for me.
The page I read is rarer,
And tenderer, and fairer;
For thine contains, at best,
Life-shadows—love's unrest;
But mine contains all truth,
All beauty and all youth,
All feelings fond and coy,
And deep and passionate joy.
Be books upon the shelf!
My stories are thine eyes; my poem
is THYSELF!"

Who that has sat with the shades of evening gathering around him has not felt the "good companionship" so charmingly set forth in the first verse of the accompanying stanzas? whilst the two



"A PLAIN MAN'S PHILOSOPHY."

other verses cannot fail to awaken delicious remembrances in the hearts of the friend and the lover:—

GOOD COMPANY.

When I sit by myself at the close of the day,
And watch the blue twilight turn amber and gray,—
With fancies as twinkling and vague as the stars,
And as distant as they from this life's petty jars,—
I know not, I think not, where Fortune may be,
But I feel I'm in very good company.

When I sit with a friend at the glow of my hearth,
To fight some great battle of wisdom or mirth,
And strike from our armour the sparks of wit
That follow the shafts of our thought when they hit,—
I ask not, I care not, where Pleasure may be,
But I know I'm in excellent company.

When I sit with my darling, who loves me so well,
And read in her eyes what no language can tell,
Or trace on her lips—free as cherubs from guile—
The meanings and mysteries hid in a smile,—
I heed not, I dream not, where Eden may be,
But I feel I'm in heavenly company.

LITERATURE.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. Eighth Edition. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

The two first volumes of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" have been published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh. In the present day a work which professes to be a dictionary of arts, sciences, and general literature must needs, from time to time, require emendation and addition. That necessity the present edition of this work is intended to supply. The statement that the present issue contains extensive improvements and a considerable augmentation of matter is borne out to the letter. The first volume, which contains the "Preliminary Dissertations," shows that the researches and labours of our later philosophers and scientific men have been availed of. As, for instance, in dealing with the subject of mechanics, their history is brought down beyond George Stephenson, and extends to his son, to Babbage, Brunel, and others still living; in optics, and other branches of physical science, Sir David Brewster is by no means the most recent name which is honourably mentioned in connection with such pursuits; and, in short, on taking up this volume of the "Encyclopædia" we find ourselves in familiar conjunction with the scientific world of the present day. The second volume does not exhaust the letter A in its contents, but closes with the subject of anatomy. It need hardly be said that type, paper, and all the accessories, are commensurate with the requirements of a work of this value and importance.

HONG-KONG TO MANILLA. By HENRY F. ELLIS, R.N. Smith and Elder.

A naval officer on a trip on shore in a new region is expected to be lively and amusing. The author before us has recorded, in a sort of who-runs-may-read fashion, his reminiscences of what he declares to have been a very enjoyable visit, paid in 1856, to a very little-known part of the world, namely, Manilla and the Lakes of Luzon, in the Philippine Isles. There is no pretension about the book, and certainly no extraordinary pains have been bestowed on the style; but anecdotes and descriptions of places, persons, and things, are told in a good-humoured, self-satisfied manner, which, if not positively fascinating, is not, on the whole, disagreeable. Mr. Ellis has the quick eye and ready perception characteristic of his profession; and, as he broke comparatively new ground—being, we believe, almost the only legitimate successor to M. de la Gironière, author of "Twenty Years in the Philippines," a work which our author ranks with "Gulliver's Travels"—he has every advantage; and one certainly cannot help reading his book with an interest, we will not say unflagging, but sufficiently sustained.

THE NEW WORLD IN 1859. Baillière, London and New York.

This work professes to illustrate and describe the United States and Canada. It is divided into five parts. The first part contains descriptions and illustrations of some of the principal cities on the Atlantic seaboard and north-western States of the United States. The next, entitled "Scenes and Scenery," is intended to illustrate some of the most remarkable objects and places of interest in the United States and Canada. The third part relates to Canada, and contains descriptions and illustrations of the principal cities and towns, and information useful to tourists, emigrants, and others travelling to any part of the province. The fourth part comprises notes connected with the public and social institutions, commerce, manufactures, customs, manners, and everyday life in the United States and Canada; and the last part refers to subjects chiefly interesting to emigrants and agriculturists who are either desirous of obtaining information as to the present position and prospects of the country, for who propose to emigrate thither. The work is, in fact, a manual of recent information on the state of North America, which is expanded and beautified by numerous engravings taken from photographic and pencil sketches. Nor should it be forgotten that it contains a full table of routes of travel, fares, and distances. It is, in fact, a handbook of the Western World after the manner of Murray, but on a far more comprehensive and solid scale. The author's name is not given, but he certainly has every author's reason for making it public.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF GEOFFREY HAMLYN. By HENRY KINGSLEY. Macmillan and Co.

A new contributor to literature, who bears the name of "Kingsley," demands special attention. Doubtless the "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn" will be taken into every one's hands for this reason alone; in our belief it will be retained and read for its own merits. Those merits are, in a word, freshness, both as regards the spirit of the writer and the scene of action, much graphic power of description, and the collection of a group of characters, each of which, without being strikingly remarkable (with one exception, perhaps), possesses a well-sustained individuality. The object of the book is to tell the adventures of three or four families who emigrate from one locality in Dorsetshire to Australia, when emigration to that country was in its pioneer state, and who hang together from first to last with a steadiness and affection which, although somewhat pastoral in the abstract, is yet woven so ingeniously through the story as not to seem in the least improbable. The dark side of the interest centres in the daughter of the vicar of the Dorsetshire parish to which the dramatic persons all belong—she, wayward and self-willed, marries the only *mauvais sujet* of four lovers among her neighbours who are at her disposal—which marriage, by the way, is the motive cause of the emigration, which is led by three of the disappointed suitors, whose example is shortly followed by the rest of the settlers with whom the book has to do. The husband of this lady having been transported for forgery, and her father dead, she, too, joins the pilgrim band, around whose settlements the adventures of the story circulate. Its romantic parts proper are purely Australian, bush-fires, bush-rangers, aborigines, and convicts being pressed into the service, with really admirable effect. There is internal evidence that Mr. Kingsley is more than a namesake of the Rev. Charles of that denomination. The clerical gentleman in question is said to be the originator of a new school of divines, who are entitled "Muscular Christians," and in the book before us is a full-length and elaborately-painted portrait of a muscular but strictly orthodox parson, who unites athletics with the pure and practical preaching of the gospel in a manner that renders him peculiarly fitted to make one in a picture of characters where none of the males are less than six feet high and built in proportion, and most of them above that stature. With a few faults, which it is not necessary to indicate, as they are venial enough, there is everything in these volumes to render them amusing and interesting; while as regards many things relating to Australian life some useful knowledge may be derived from the statements of one who is evidently writing from personal experience.

ERIC, OR LITTLE BY LITTLE. By FREDERIO W. FARRAR. Black and Co., Edinburgh.

The author of "Tom Brown's School Days" has opened a new field of literary action. Before his advent the stories of schools which we possessed were children's books in the stricter sense of the term. Now it is not thought beneath the dignity of scholars and men of mark to deal in a masculine and suggestive manner with the rising generation, and to show that in that microcosm, a school, there are all the elements which go to make up the staple of which works of fiction with a purpose are composed. The present volume, "A Tale of Rosslyn School," of course owes its origin to the great success of "Tom Brown." That it has had its own success is proved by the fact that the volume before us is the second edition, which, it is stated, was required before the book had been published a month. Mr. Farrar writes from a more sentimental point of view than the author of "Tom Brown," and the interest which he undoubtedly creates in the young hero, or rather heroes, of his book is somewhat abstract, and partakes more of the romantic inventiveness of a novel than of pictures of the positive and real. This we venture to say, notwithstanding the author's assertion that his pictures owe their colouring, not to fancy, but to life; and that, to the best of his belief, the things dealt with are not theories, but realities—not imaginations, but facts. It cannot be controverted, however, that the book is highly interesting, is written with great earnestness and much power, and that in many respects it is a true representation of certain phases in a schoolboy's life.

THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R.A.

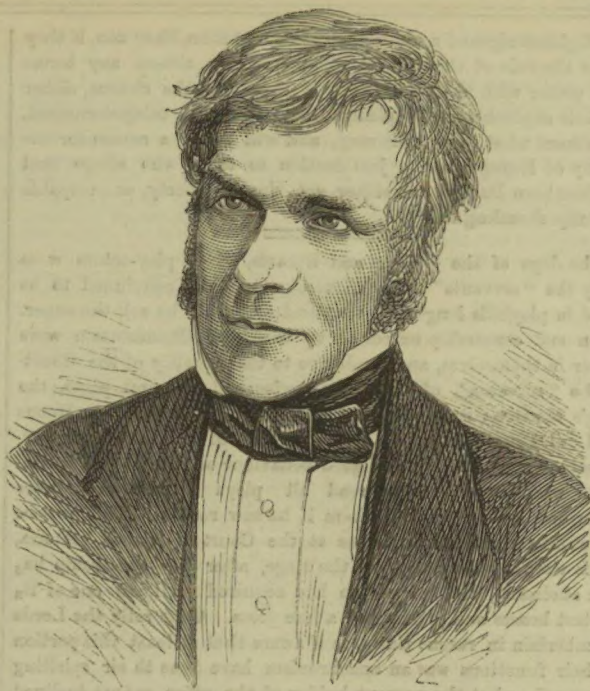
It was until comparatively recently a very general impression—which the subject of it apparently took no trouble to remove—that the late Charles Robert Leslie, the admirable artist and esteemed writer on art, was an American by birth. It appears clearly, however, that such was not the case. His father and mother, it is asserted by some, were Americans; but even this is now disputed by those who have something like authority for their opinions. Whatever the nationality of his parents, however, Leslie himself was born in England, in the parish of Clerkenwell, in the year 1794. Five years afterwards, owing as is supposed to ill-success in his business as a watchmaker, the elder Leslie removed with his family to Philadelphia, in the United States. The future painter, after receiving the rudiments of an ordinary education, was apprenticed to a bookseller at New York, where it was amongst his duties to open the packages of books arriving from England, in the course of which he was struck with the beauty of the illustrations included in them, which were often from the hands of Stothard, Smirke, Cook, Uwins, &c., who all afterwards rose to high artistic fame. Favouring by these inducements, a taste for the arts was early and deeply impressed on his mind, and he resolved to adopt them as his profession. According to Mr. Tuckerman, in his "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters," Leslie's first attempt was a likeness of Cooke, the tragedian, taken by him at the theatre, whilst still serving his apprenticeship.

In 1811, being freed from this engagement, he, on the recommendation of some friends who saw his talent, returned to England, and entered himself as a student at the Royal Academy. His first instructors in art were two Americans, the President West and Washington Alston, an artist whose merits are more extensively known and better appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic than here, but still not more so than they deserve. Amongst his earliest patrons in London were the Messrs. Dunlop and Co., American merchants, to whom he had brought letters of introduction from the United States.

The young student took up his modest abode in a garret in Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square. His early labours, like those of most artists, actors, and others who are to make fame and fortune by the development of their natural gifts, were in a great degree experimental and uncertain: he attempted historical subjects, sacred and profane, as well as *genre*. In the collection of Lord De Tabley was a large painting by Leslie, of this period, of "Saul and the Witch of Endor," which showed considerable merit, both in the design and colouring. But it was not long before he discovered that his strength lay in a peculiar field, of mixed poetry and satire, with dramatic action, in which were combined some of the attributes of Hogarth and Wilkie with those of some of the *genre* painters of Dutch and French schools, but in a manner altogether original; and in this style, which may be called his own, he, during a career of forty years, has been without a rival.

From Shakspeare and Sterne, amongst English, and Cervantes and Molière, amongst foreign authors, he drew his favourite subjects; and he entered into the genius of each with uncommon acumen and success. Amongst his earliest productions in this line was "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church amid his Tenantry," now in the Marquis of Lansdowne's collection, in which we admire an honest type of the "fine old English gentleman" of the last century. "Anne Page and Slender," and "May-day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," were of about the same period. In 1824 appeared his first version of "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," one of his most admirable performances, which he painted for the late Earl of Egremont, and a replica of which, with certain variations, is in the Vernon Collection. "Slender, with the assistance of Shallow, Courting Anne Page," followed in 1825.

In 1821 Leslie was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1826 Royal Academician. In the exhibition of that year he made a decided step in advance with his picture of "Don Quixote, having retired to Sierra Morena to do penance, is induced to relinquish his design by a stratagem of the Curate and Barber, assisted by Dorotea," which was warmly and deservedly extolled. In the following year the artist took up a subject of a different character—"Lady Jane Grey, prevailed on to accept the Crown," of which, although it



THE LATE CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

is impossible to deny the gracefulness of the treatment displayed in it, we must aver that it was not so successful as the artist's other works before and after, the subject being of a class in which he was evidently not at home. Passing over some intermediate performances, we arrive at the year 1831, when was produced a work which has perhaps done more than any other of his individual performances to establish the fame of the artist—namely, "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," now in the Vernon Collection, and a repetition of which, with a slight variation in the character of the widow, was purchased by Mr. Sheepshanks.

In the autumn of 1833 Mr. Leslie accepted the office of Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy at West Point, and started for the United States to fulfil its duties; but he did not pursue them long, returning to England the following year. In 1835 appeared two pictures of a remarkable character—"Columbus and the Egg," and "Gulliver introduced to the Queen of Brobdingnag"—but they were not so successful with the public as his former themes from Shakspeare, Don Quixote, &c., to which and to congenial subjects he, with few occasional exceptions, devoted his subsequent labours; a recital of which in detail would be unnecessary. Of course, it was not to be supposed that, in a country in which genius meets with such patronage as the great usually bestow, Mr. Leslie should altogether escape the pains and penalties of portrait-painting, and one or two of his group-pictures of this

class deserve to be mentioned. In 1832 he painted, to the order of the Marquis of Westminster, a family picture of the members of the noble house of Grosvenor, in which he succeeded in grouping about a dozen portraits, male and female, with tolerable pictorial effect. Another portrait-subject, produced by him some years later, was "The Library at Holland House," painted for Lord Holland, and introducing portraits of his Lordship and of Lady Holland; besides the picture long supposed to be the portrait of Addison, but which, as we last year showed, turns out to be the portrait of somebody else. A third picture, of a historical or a portrait class, painted by the artist, is that of "The Queen Receiving the Sacrament at her Coronation," so well known through the medium of the fine engraving by S. Cousins. Leslie, who never appears to have made a point of distinguishing himself by setting forth a certain number of pictures year after year, towards the close of his life exhibited comparatively little, and it must be admitted that in what he exhibited was discoverable evidence of a falling off from the vigour and gusto of his earlier performances. Last year he produced only one work—"Christ and the Disciples at Capernaum." This year the walls of the Royal Academy comprise two from his hand—viz., "Hotspur and Lady Percy," and "Jeannie Deans and Queen Caroline," about which we have already spoken in our critical columns, and which, whatever their artistic merits or weaknesses, will be viewed with reverence and interest as the last emanations of an active genius which, during a long generation, has worthily sustained the character of the arts of the country.

But it is not merely as a painter that the name of Leslie will be remembered. His judgment and taste were of a high order, his reading extensive, and his literary abilities far above the ordinary standard. In 1845 he published his "Life of Constable," a work deservedly esteemed for the information and sound sense displayed in it, and its noble tone of appreciation of its subject. In 1848 he accepted the office of Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, which he held till the year 1851, when he was forced to resign it on account of declining health. His lectures delivered at the Academy were afterwards collected in a volume, under the title of "A Handbook for Young Painters," and may be safely recommended to the class to which they are professedly addressed for the amount of sound information and the just and liberal opinions they comprise, as well as for the unpretending and familiar character of the style.

Mr. Leslie died at his house in St. John's-wood, on the 5th instant, in the 65th year of his age, deservedly respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—A careful examination of the returns to the new House of Commons, now completed, shows that of the 651 members, 302 may be numbered among the general supporters of the Government, while 349 belong to the Opposition. The double return for Aylesbury is, in reality, no return, as neither of the gentlemen who ran this political dead-heat can vote (except upon the election of the Speaker) until a Committee shall have settled this point. This, with the death of Mr. Fagan, reduces the actual strength of the House to 651 members. Adding to our previous computations of party gains and losses the gain of a seat by the Government in King's County, we find the net Ministerial gain to be twenty-six seats, of which six were gained in Irish counties by means of the Derby-Wiseman alliance.—*Globe*.

MARITIME LAW.—The following Declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, April 16, 1856, is important at the present moment:—"The Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in Conference, considering—that Maritime Law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes; that the uncertainty of the law, and of the duties in such a matter, give rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts; that it is, consequently, advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point; that the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect; the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration:—1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag. 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective: that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy."



CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION PRIZES.—SEE PAGE 517.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 29.—Rogation Sunday.
 MONDAY, 30.—Atlantic Telegraph recommenced, 1859.
 TUESDAY, 31.—Mutiny at Lucknow, 1857.
 WEDNESDAY, June 1.—Nicomede. New Moon, 7h. 10m., a.m.
 THURSDAY, 2.—Ascension Day.
 FRIDAY, 3.—Harvey died, 1658.
 SATURDAY, 4.—Lord Chancellor Eldon born, 1751.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 34	0 0	0 25	0 49	1 13	1 38	1 59
2 21	2 43	3 5	3 29	3 53	4 17	4 41

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, May 30, positively the last week of the engagement of Miss AMY SEDGEWICK, and last five nights of *THE WORLD AND THE STAGE*. Last week but one of *ELECTRA*. On Saturday next, the 4th, Miss Sedgewick's Benefit and last appearance, when will be performed *AN UNEQUAL MATCH*.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Weeks of Mr. Charles Kean's Management.—MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of *HENRY THE FIFTH*. Commanding at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean. Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with *IVANHOE*. To conclude with the Piece of *KILL OR CURE*. To commence at Seven. Carriages at Eleven. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. PHELPS and Miss GLYN. On Monday, and during the week, to commence with *MACBETH*; to conclude with a powerful Drama. No advance in the prices during the engagement of these popular artists.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—McCOLLUM'S GREAT ANGLICAN CIRCUS. This truly magnificent place of resort for those in pursuit of rational, interesting, and delightful amusement has, within the past week, been attracting crowds to witness the varied Sports of the Arena as they are now presented at the Alhambra Palace. The Entertainments are chaste, elegant, and novel, and the Morning Performances are particularly recommended for Families. Change of Performances twice a week. Two Performances daily, commencing at two p.m. and eight p.m. Prices of Admission—Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, from 21 to 42 10s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats can be secured every day at the Box-office, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street. Evening Performances are over in season to reach all parts of London and suburbs by omnibus and rail. Carriages can be ordered at a quarter past 4 and a quarter past 10.

The Proprietor of the Anglo-Saxon Circus, feeling anxious to gratify the younger portions of his patrons, will produce for the Whitsuntide Holidays the delightful Fairy Spectacle of "Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper," which will be brought out in a style of magnificence never before seen within the arena of a Circus.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, June 4.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission: Children under Twelve, Sixpence; Saturday, open at Ten. *FIRST DISPLAY* this Season of the *GRAND FOUNTAINS* and entire *SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS*. Admission, by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Orchestral Band and Great Festival Organ daily. Sunday, open at 1.30, to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. The New-Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to the 30th of April, 1859, may now be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS and ENTIRE *SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS*.—The *FIRST DISPLAY* this Season will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 4, at Half past Four o'clock, and will include the Nine Basins of the Upper Series, the Water Temples, the Cascades, and Grand Waterfalls, the Dancing Fountains, and the numerous other Groups of the Great Lower Basins, comprising many thousands of jets, and discharging 120,000 gallons of water per minute, the centre jets attaining the altitude of 234 feet. Performance by the Orchestral Band of the Company and on the Great Festival Organ during the day; and by a Military Band in the open air. Open at Ten. Admission by Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown. Children under Twelve, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—The Second Grand Floricultural and Horticultural Exhibition of the present season will be held on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8. Doors open at Twelve. Admission free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets; or by One-Guinea Season Tickets on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Tickets, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or, if taken before the day of the Show, Five Shillings. Children under Twelve, half price. Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

In consequence of the great demand for the *DOUBLE NUMBER* of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for Saturday, May 21, it has been reprinted, and a few copies are still on sale. The price of the Double Number, including the two magnificent Coloured Engravings, "Children Nut-gathering," and "The Boulevard de Sebastopol, Paris," is 10d. unstamped, and 1s. stamped.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1859.

THE long-expected death of the King of Naples, which, had it occurred at any ordinary time, would have attracted the attention, if it had not excited the alarm, of all Europe, will add but little to the complications of Italy. The shock of hosts at Montebello, and the shedding of the first blood of the war, provide material for speculation far more interesting even than the prospect of commotions in the Two Sicilies; and Bomba the Bad goes down to the tomb without the execrations which, if men were not too busy with more engrossing topics, they would have hurled at his memory. It should not be forgotten, however, at a period when so much is said of the misgovernment of Italy—and when so much sympathy, real or feigned, is expressed for the Italians—that Austrian tyranny in Lombardy and Venice, atrocious as it may have been, was white as milk compared with the blood-red oppression of Ferdinand of Naples. But his misdeeds, though gross and brutal in the extreme, were enacted on too small a scale, and on too circumscribed a theatre, to receive condonation either from his subjects or from the world. The petty malefactor must expect a hard verdict from the great jury of public opinion. It is only those who are great and successful in perjury and murder, who commit crimes on the most magnificent scale, and, above all, who are brilliantly successful, who can expect forgiveness first and admiration afterwards. King Bomba was not a man of this order, and the popular feeling towards him, now that he is in the grave, partakes as largely of contempt as it does of hatred and abhorrence.

It remains to be seen whether his unhappy dominions will be the gainers by his demise; whether a new Sovereign will succeed peaceably to the throne; and, above all, whether his successor will be wise enough to turn the war that is raging in the north of Italy to the stability of his power and the happiness of his people. The Neapolitans cannot but feel that the time has come for a change. The French are in Italy with the avowed object of putting an end to its misgovernment by Austria and by the protégés of Austria; and if the Neapolitans do not take advantage of the fact to make terms with their new Monarch, and to secure that constitutional freedom which the late King solemnly swore to uphold, and for believing in which Baron Puerio and his fellow-sufferers were condemned to imprisonment in fetid dungeons, and to the degradation of companionship with the vilest of criminals, they will deserve a second Bomba to rule over them. If they love and appreciate liberty they have a glorious opportunity to acquire it. With a Murat ready to place himself at their head, at

the slightest signs of a really popular insurrection, they can, if they prefer the rule of the existing dynasty, make almost any terms they please with the new King. If they lose the chance, either by their supineness or stupidity, they will merit misgovernment, come from what quarter it may, and will afford a reason for the apathy of Europe, and a justification to those who allege that the Southern Italians are either not ripe for liberty, or incapable of comprehending it.

In the days of the Tudors and Stuarts, when play-actors were really the "servants" of the Sovereign (as they continued to be called in playbills long after they had ceased to be so), the supervision and censorship exercised by the Lord Chamberlain were proper in themselves, and conducive to the morality of the Court. If the "servants" of the King performed immoral plays, the King's character suffered in the estimation of his people. Hence the Lord Chamberlain, the upper servant of the Sovereign, and, as such, responsible for the good behaviour of the whole household, was authorised to read all plays before they were performed, and to interdict them if he saw reason. This personage still exercises his functions at the Court of Queen Victoria, and is virtually the censor of the stage, after the censorship has been abolished, and the nation has acquired for itself one of its greatest boasts and privileges—a free press. Generally the Lords Chamberlain in recent times, as if aware that at least this portion of their functions was an anachronism, have done their spiriting very gently; but the present holder of the office seems inclined to make himself a reality rather than a sham, and to impress his existence upon the public in a manner that is likely to force the public into a movement, if not for the abolition of his office, for the circumscription of his authority in matters theatrical. The censorship that he exercises is contrary to prevalent notions of liberty and responsibility. During last Lent he prohibited music at certain theatres where music was expected, and put his veto upon certain very harmless, as well as upon certain very edifying, entertainments customary at that period. Within the present week he has gone a step further, and refused permission for the performance of a somewhat notorious play called "Jack Sheppard." Nothing can be in worse taste than this particular play. It panders to very vulgar passions, and only interests the very lowest and most degraded of the population. But ought the Lord Chamberlain to be the judge in such matters? If it be desirable that a public functionary should prohibit a bad or a stupid play, it might be as well to give him or some one else authority to prohibit a bad or a stupid book. There is no intelligent Englishman who would listen for a moment to any proposition—come whence it might—to endow anybody with such a power; and why should the literature of the drama, more than any other, be left to his supervision? Or is it only the plays of the "vulgar, common people" that are to be submitted to expurgation? Are "La Traviata," or the "Dame aux Camelias," whose immoralities are not for the vulgar, to be licensed, while "Jack Sheppard" is to be put down by the strong arm of authority? Many operatic performers sing about breaches of the Seventh Commandment, while transpontine managers and actors may not spout or rant about breaches of the Sixth?

The Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction in matters theatrical is simply an absurdity, and is none the less vexatious for being medieval in its origin, and grotesque in its display. The ordinary tribunals that are competent to deal with an immoral book, or a licentious and libellous newspaper—and all of these are happily fast disappearing from British literature—would be quite competent to deal with an immoral or licentious stage; and to his agency alone, aided by public opinion, the question of the drama, and of all dramatic performances, ought to be left. *Polonius*, the Chamberlain in "Hamlet," was a gentleman of good common sense, but our modern Chamberlain, by himself or his deputy, lacks wisdom in meddling with matters which were better left alone. If the Lord Chamberlain will confine himself to the business of the Court and the Palace, no one will presume to laugh at his functions; but, if he persists in interfering with such public matters as the licensing of plays and theatres, it is time for the Legislature to debate whether his antiquated authority ought not to be abolished, and the last rag and tatter of the censorship consigned to the dusthole—or, better still, to the paper-mill, to be remanufactured into something more in accordance with the wants of the time and the spirit of the people.

THE NON-INTERVENTION MOVEMENT.—During the past week meetings have been held in different parts of the kingdom in favour of strict neutrality on the part of England in the war in Italy. At the meeting of the Common Council of the city of London on Friday week, the proposition to present an address to her Majesty in favour of maintaining neutrality was carried by a large majority. On the same evening a public meeting upon the subject of the war in Italy was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the large room of which was completely filled. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. M. Kossuth, ex-Director of Hungary, delivered an oration on the war. The speech of the eloquent exile was mainly a warning to the English people to guard against the indirect influences which M. Kossuth alleged are being used in high quarters to drag this country into the war in defence of Austria. He spoke of the Emperor of Austria as "Francis Joseph the murderer, the lawless usurper of his country," and intimated that the neutrality of England, to be of use to the Italian cause, must be a settled principle, not subject to eventual modification. All he asked, he said, was that we should abstain from intervention in this war of independence; for it was clear that if we abandoned our neutrality it would be to take up arms for "that curse of nations" Austria. The speech of M. Kossuth was received with enthusiasm; and at its close a following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is of the highest importance to the honour and interests of England that she should observe strict impartiality between the contending parties now warring on the Continent, and avoid all entangling alliances or treaties which may lead to complications endangering that neutrality." On Tuesday M. Kossuth addressed the same subject and in a meeting in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on the same subject and in a similar strain. Towards the close of his speech he solemnly invoked a blessing upon the English people who had given him so cordial and generous a reception during his years of exile. Resolutions in favour of strict neutrality on the part of our Government were unanimously carried. Meetings have been held also at Ashton, Birkenhead, Hull, Liverpool, Nottingham, Plymouth, Rochdale, Stafford, Wolverhampton, Woodbridge, and other places, in favour of neutrality in the war in Italy.

CANADA.—The last American advices mention that the Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd instant, and that shortly previous to its breaking up notice was given by hon. members in both Houses that early in the ensuing session resolutions will be moved that her Majesty will be pleased to authorise the Governor-General to call a convention of twenty-four delegates, for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for Canada, to be submitted to the people and afterwards to the Imperial Parliament.

WALLACHIA.—A letter from Bucharest of the 15th states that the Austrian Consul-General had re-established diplomatic relations with the Wallachian Government, which he had interrupted on the election of Prince Couza.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, after taking leave of their august visitors, the Prince and Princess George of Saxony and the Duke of Oporto (who left town on Saturday morning for Germany), took their departure from Buckingham Palace for Osborne. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice. A detachment of light dragoons escorted her Majesty to the private station at Vauxhall, and a special train conveyed the Royal party on the South-Western Railway to Gosport. The Queen and the Royal party crossed the Solent in the *Fairy*, and were joined on the passage to Osborne by the Princess Frederick William, who arrived in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, which had proceeded to Antwerp to fetch her Royal Highness and suite. The Princess came on board the *Fairy* immediately, and accompanied her Majesty to Osborne, where the Royal party arrived at two o'clock. The Prince Frederick William is unavoidably detained in Prussia by his duties under present circumstances.

On Sunday morning the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Frederick William, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church, where the Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Consort and the Princess Frederick William walked in the grounds round Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William, his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, Count and Countess Perponcher, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, and Captain the Hon. J. Denman.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent was expected to arrive at Osborne on a visit to the Queen, but early in the morning a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to Osborne informing her Majesty that the Duchess was indisposed, and that, in consequence, her Royal Highness would not be able to make the journey on that day.

On Wednesday the accounts of the state of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent were such as to leave no doubt of the impropriety of her attempting to make the journey to the Isle of Wight; and in consequence her Majesty determined to return to Buckingham Palace; on the following day, instead of Monday next, to enable the Princess Royal, whose stay in England is very limited, to see as much as possible of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

A juvenile party arranged for this evening, in celebration of the birthday of the Princess Helena, was postponed, notwithstanding more favourable accounts were received of the condition of the Duchess of Kent, who, we regret to learn, is suffering from a painful internal disease.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have succeeded the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Horatia Stopford as the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, called on Wednesday and on Thursday to inquire after the health of the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House, St. James's.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from a tour of five months' duration through Austria, Turkey, Italy, and France. His Highness has taken a box for the season at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

The Countess of Derby held a "reception" on the evening of the Queen's birthday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The invitations were issued to about seven hundred members of the aristocracy and fashionable world, and more than six hundred were present.

The Earl of Derby will entertain a Parliamentary full-dress dinner party on Monday, the 6th of June, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Earl Granville will have a dinner party of his political friends on the 6th proximo, at his residence in Bruton-street.

Viscount Palmerston will entertain a large circle of his political friends in the House of Commons at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on the 6th of June.

Some of the daily papers state that the rival claims of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to the leadership of the Opposition have been adjusted, and that the two statesmen will very early in the ensuing Session unite their forces to overthrow the Derby Administration on a vote of confidence.

A Berlin letter of Saturday last says:—"Yesterday the Prince Regent paid a visit to the King and Queen. Their Majesties will leave Charlottenburg next Tuesday for Sans Souci; and, after remaining there for some time, will proceed to Erdmannsdorf, in Silesia."

THE BAN JELLACHICH, who, at the head of his Croat countrymen, so greatly contributed to the defeat of the Hungarian insurrection, died at Agram a few days ago. His health had long been much shattered, and he had for some years been destitute of influence at the Austrian Court, to which he had rendered such important services.

On Friday the Furness, Bolton, Wigan, Rochdale, and Worsley troops of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry arrived in Lancaster, for the usual period of training. In the absence of Colonel the Earl of Ellesmere, the command of the troops will be taken by Major Langshaw.

THE MARQUIS DE CAMPAGNA, of Rome, noted for his fine museum, his defalcations, and his late condemnation to prison, was last week set at liberty and exiled. He is about to enter a monastery at Florence, to which city he went on leaving Rome. The Government, in purchasing his museum, leaves him a right to repurchase it within the space of four years—a useless privilege, it would seem, as the Marquis is considered as completely ruined.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. A. Leeper to be Prebendary and Rector of St. Audeon's, Dublin; Rev. A. Molony to be Prebendary and Rector of Ballymore; Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Honorary Prebendary of Donoughmore, to be Vicar of Naas and Rector of Carogh, Kildare; Rev. W. B. Chester to be Rector and Vicar of Nenagh; Rev. F. Crawford to be Rector and Vicar of Derryloran. *Rectories*: The Rev. A. Fitz-Herbert to Warsop, Notts; Rev. C. W. King to St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. Clelan to Eardesley, Herefordshire; Rev. E. T. Codd to Bishop's Tachbrook, near Leamington; Rev. G. W. Murray, Rector of Walton-le-Wold, to Shrivensham, Berks. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. F. Gell to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. I. G. Abeltshausen to Derryloran; Rev. J. Clifford to Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire. *Curacies*: The Rev. J. A. Carr to Carlow; Rev. H. Clarke to Somersall-Herbert, Derby; Rev. S. O'Halloran to Killmeen; Rev. H. W. Tibbs to Shelford, Notts; Rev. A. N. Wilson to Bantry.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The late Venerable Walker King, M.A., Archdeacon of Rochester, executed his will on the 2nd of April, 1853, to which are added two codicils, dated respectively the 17th of August, 1854, and the 21st of February, 1859; and he died at Stone, near Dartford, on the 13th of March, 1859. The will was proved in the London Court of Probate by his sons, the Rev. Walker King and the Rev. Edward King, and Charles Heberden, Esq., his brother-in-law, the joint executors, and sworn under £45,000 personality. He has bequeathed to his children specific and pecuniary bequests. He leaves his German, French, and Italian books to his daughters; his Greek, Hebrew, and Latin books to his sons Walker and Edward; and his English books to be divided amongst his sons generally. He leaves £100 to the Rector of Stone, to be laid out in bread for the poor at Christmas; and directs that his annual subscriptions to charitable institutions be continued one year beyond the present. He bequeaths to his wife his carriages and horses, and the furniture for her absolute use, and the freehold house at Woodside for her life, with the farm and lands, which at her decease are to be divided amongst his children. He also leaves to his wife an annuity of £1000; to each daughter a legacy of £7000 in the funds; to his son Walker an annuity of £400; to his son Edward an annuity of £300; to the three younger sons an annuity of £250 each; an annuity of £17 to a nurse some time in his service; a legacy of £300 to his coachman; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his sons.

The will of Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq. (Cocks, Biddulph, and Cocks, bankers), was proved in the London Court of Probate by Thomas Somers Cocks and Reginald Thistlewayte Cocks, Esqrs., the sons and executors. The personality, £30,000. He has made many specific bequests to his sons and daughters, and has divided his real estate and the residue of his personal estate equally amongst them, except the eldest son, who is amply provided for.

The will of Alderman Farebrother was only proved on the 5th of this present month of May. It contains many specific bequests to his children. He leaves to his eldest son his freehold estate at Hackney; and, amongst other things, has bequeathed to him the silver cup which was presented to him by the Vintners' Company; also the dessert service used by him when Lord Mayor of London, which has his crest engraved thereon. He leaves to be shared amongst his children the spoons that were given to him by the Vintners' Company, and to his daughters a portion of his Aldermanic chain. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided amongst his children. There is a most remarkable request in his will—that in his coffin there should be deposited some letters which would be found in a cover with his will; that they should be placed upon his heart, with a prayer-book and hymn-book; also a ring, which one of his daughters had given to him, should be upon his finger. The will was made on the 6th of April, 1856, and a codicil on the 5th of January, 1857. The executors were his sons, the Rev. Charles Farebrother, the Rev. Henry W. Farebrother, and William D. P. Farebrother, Esq. Personality, £4000.

In the abstract of Miss Clarke's will, given last week, it ought to have been stated that she left £3000 to her sister, Rosetta M'Laren.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BULLETINS contest, almost as fiercely as the combatants, to which side appertains the glory of the day at Montebello. All the accounts are inconsistent, and some are contradictory. From the various statements, official and private, it may, however, be gathered that both Austrians and French fought exceedingly well, and that superiority of numbers at last enabled the latter to hold their ground, the former retiring in good order, but with the loss of prisoners. Of the number slain and wounded we doubt whether anything like accurate information has been or will be furnished, but the French commander sets down the slaughter as considerable, and perhaps a thousand, in killed and wounded, taking both sides together, may represent the amount of sacrifice which, on the first close, has been made to the demon of war. What suffering in hospitals, what sorrow in homes, this may imply, a reader can easily estimate. But this is a trifle to what would seem to be coming. The Emperor of the French is actively engaged with his army. The Emperor of Austria is either with his troops or on the way to join them. The King of Sardinia is in his natural place with his forces, and to the French ranks has joined himself the redoubtable Prince Napoleon, of whom, if there be Latin enough in the camp for the purpose, it will be said—

Eheu, ne rudis agminum
Sponsus lacessat regius asperum,
Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
Per medias rapit ira cedes.

Long may England be preserved from the necessity of joining in the affray! But it is scarcely a secret, we believe, in very high military quarters that hope is spoken with a fainter confidence than heretofore, and that events are looked at with a stern suspicion, of which there may be little utterance, but which is shown by the continued and rapid preparations which are being made that England may be "ready." It was not to amuse restless spirits, or to meet a popular wish, that the invitation to our volunteers was issued. The Laureate's verses are not supposed to have been entirely self-inspired; and the result of the War Office manifesto is watched with more interest than it might, at this moment, be prudent to avow. Our path is clear. We are in the hands of Providence, but we should be found with weapons in our own hands, against the day when the ordinary guardians of our coast may have duties appointed elsewhere. "Eye on sight-hole, touch on trigger." Our fathers forbade an invasion by showing themselves ready for one. Let their wisdom be ours.

One week more and Parliament meets for business. The ranks are closing up. It seems generally understood that the leaders of Opposition will avail themselves of the presence of the whole mass of members to make an onslaught upon the Government. The majority can be but narrow, and it is natural that Lord Derby's supporters should remain in full force to guard the Cabinet. The best chance of the Opposition, therefore, will be to give battle while the attendance of their own men is compulsory. Their organs are giving forth notices that mischief is intended, and it is confidently stated that the Opposition leaders have agreed that immediate action is desirable. In "political circles" it is said that, if the Cabinet be overthrown, Lord Palmerston, with a peerage, will succeed to the Premiership, leaving the lead of the Commons to Lord John Russell. Other rumours exactly reverse this arrangement. But it is evident that there will be an attempt, of no ordinary determination, to put an end to the existence of a Government that can, at any moment, be placed in a minority. But that a party mustering three hundred and two out of six hundred and fifty-four members of the House of Commons will be an easily vanquished or a subsequently submissive foe is hardly to be imagined, and it is possible that we are but a little way advanced in the campaign.

Francis II. reigns in Naples, and, true to the traditions of the tyrant who has gone to his account, inaugurates his reign by the "arrest of various persons supposed to be hostile to his accession." On Sunday last King Bomba expired; but, unhappily, the old saying is not verified, "With the viper dies the venom." It would seem that Naples is likely to have fresh provocation to sweep Bourbonism from her polluted soil; and the proximity of French arms may induce her to think of yielding to the temptation.

There are silent foes as terrible as armed men. The Registrar-General's quarterly report is an unfavourable one. England neglects sanitary precautions, and an "unusual" number of deaths in many districts is reported. Bad drainage is the enemy—from sewer and cesspool cometh the pestilence that walketh in darkness. The indignant official sums up his gloomy catalogue by a quotation from Pliny, which may have less effect upon the miserably ignorant and obstinate municipal obstructives than a brief Act of the Legislature giving to inhabitants who suffer by the neglect of authorities the power to recover from the hundred. This, or more stringent and summary power to a board which really comprehends the mischief and the remedy, is an absolute necessity of the day. Is our population to be decimated because idiots will not perceive that in adequate drainage is the parent of the diseases that are telling so fearfully?

Solemn was the promise given by the Government that the new clock at Westminster should be in its place in time to indicate to the new Parliament the hour at which it assembled. Far be it from us to imply the slightest doubt that this promise will be redeemed, but a few days only are left, and at present the dials give us no sign of motive power behind them. Should Lord Campbell (who has been justly scandalised at the delay), as he proceeds to the House of Lords on Tuesday, the 7th of June, cast a glance at the golden tower, and not learn therefrom that which a clock should tell, it is to be hoped that his Lordship will, in his place, add another to the list of remarkable things which he has recently been emitting. A mordant epigram from the Chief Justice might get London its clock.

THE AMERICAN COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION are having engraved Faed's famous picture "Shakespeare and his Friends" for gratuitous distribution to their subscribers for the current year. Colonel Fuller, of New York (who is about returning to America), has, during his rapid tour on the Continent, selected some rare pictures for the American Cosmopolitan Association; and the aggregate cost of their gallery of paintings in New York now amounts to over £60,000.

Among the passengers by the *Pera*, which arrived at Southampton on Friday week, was Captain Burton, the famous Arabian and African traveller, who has made some wonderful discoveries in the interior of Africa, and who is the only European who ever visited Mecca, the sacred city of the Mohammedans, without disguising his religious faith, and escaped with his life.

The zoological collection in the Regent's Park has recently received several accessions. Her Majesty has presented the society with an addax, an animal of the antelope tribe, from Morocco. An eland, from South Africa, has been presented by Sir George Grey; and Captain Brown, of the Punjab Cavalry, has presented a curious specimen of the goat class, called the mahkhor, from Cashmere.

From the 26th of April, 1858, to the 24th of March, 1859, the orders given by the War Department for small arms were for 54,932 in London, 106,618 in Birmingham, and 8460 in Belgium. The musket rifles received by the same department from the 1st of April, 1858, to the 31st of March, 1859, were 86,854 from London, 75,314 from Birmingham, 6679 from Belgium, and 4900 from America.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that one of her Majesty's steamers has been dispatched to the St. Lawrence in order to receive volunteers, under the offer of £10 bounty, from ships now loading at Quebec.

There is a rumour in military circles that it is in contemplation to reorganise and augment the corps of Royal Engineers, in order to raise that force to 10,000 men, or about double its present number.

A portion of the Hampshire Militia Artillery, 100 strong, have arrived at Pembroke, and been quartered in the fortified barracks on the heights, in the room of the Royal Artillery recently sent to Alderney.

An order was on Monday morning received at Chatham garrison directing 194 non-commissioned officers and men to embark at Gravesend for Calcutta, between the 15th and 23rd of June.

Orders have been sent to Devonport for her Majesty's ship *Curoca* to proceed to the chops of the Channel to relieve the homeward-bound trade.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Inspector-General of Hospitals W. C. Humfrey assuming the superintendence of the Medical Department in Ireland, vice Dr. Bell, placed upon half pay.

We understand (says the *Chester Chronicle*) that about 17,000 stand of arms are in the course of removal from the depot at Chester to Weeden. They consist of the old muskets, and are to be replaced, as we are informed, by those of the improved construction.

The health of Sir Richard Bromley, the Accountant-General of the Navy, having broken down under official labour, the Admiralty have granted him six months' leave of absence, in the hope that, by being entirely relieved from business, the dangerous symptoms will disappear.

Orders were issued from the Horse Guards on Saturday that men were to be enlisted up to forty years of age at the reduced height of 5 feet 4½ inches, and between twenty and thirty years of age at 5 feet 4 inches. Growing lads of fifteen, standing 5 feet, are also to be enlisted.

The out-pensioners of the Plymouth district have been inspected and classified at Millbay Barracks. The men, about 1200, were divided into four classes—viz., sea service, harbour or coast duty, harbour duty only, and totally unfit. They were provided with cards, which entitle them to certain emoluments every day they are called out on duty.

The General Commanding-in-Chief visited the Maidstone garrison on Wednesday for the purpose of inspecting a portion of the cavalry establishment. His Royal Highness complimented the Commandant upon the excellent appearance of men and horses, and upon the highly-efficient state of the establishment.

The Admiralty are about to send an additional purveying officer out to Sardinia, to assist in providing still larger quantities of Italian oak for the frames of our ships of war than are at present obtained. Even now, when the timber is used almost as soon as it is cut, without any time being allowed for the seasoning of it, the supply falls considerably short of the demand.

From a return recently prepared it appears that the total expense of the iron ordnance manufactory at Woolwich Arsenal, for the twelve months ending the 31st of March last, was £23,581 15s. 7d. The ordnance cast in the same period were two guns of 9 cwt., 60 of 32 cwt. (58-pounds), and 134 of 16 cwt. (95-pounds); 132 guns were proved and found fit for service, and 18 were rejected on proof.

On Saturday the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, embracing troops from Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Pontefract, Doncaster, and other places, assembled for eight days' duty at Doncaster, under the command of Colonel Earl Fitzwilliam. In the evening Charles James Fox, Esq., the Mayor, invited the officers to a banquet at the Mansion House, to meet the borough magistrates, the ex-Mayor, and the members of the Corporation. Many provincial Mayors were present.

The colonelcy of the 97th Regiment has become vacant by the demise of Lieut.-General Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., who died a few days since at his seat in Wales, suddenly, from disease of the heart. The gallant General had been sixty years in the Army, had served in the Walcheren expedition, siege of Flushing, North American campaign, Peninsula, and south of France. He had received the war medal and one clasp for Barossa.

Applicants for enrolment in the Royal Navy still continue to offer themselves at the rate of about 200 per day at the *Fisgard's* offices at Woolwich, the great majority of whom, being under the height of five feet six inches, are rejected, that being the standard appointed by the Admiralty for landsmen of all ages. It is stated that already have the large number of 20,000 men been admitted in different parts of the kingdom.

Notwithstanding that the reception and manufacture of war materials in Woolwich Arsenal exceed, at the present moment, that of any former period, the departure of vessels is frequently delayed from a lack of supply on hand, on account of the enormous quantities which have been unremittently dispatched for some time past to our home and foreign stations. The shot and shell factories in the Arsenal, said to be turning out 16,000 heavy shot per day, are daily increasing their establishments. Canvas awnings have been erected along the outer wall of the factories, so as to form additional accommodation, and the most unprecedented activity is perceptible both without and within.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The feeling in favour of the establishment of volunteer rifle corps seems to have been in no wise subdued by the order recently issued by the Secretary at War. We hear daily of new efforts in all parts of the country for the enrolment of members. The activity which at present prevails leads to the belief that the movement will terminate in important results.

A National Rifle Club Association is stated to be in course of formation, with a proposed capital of £50,000, to facilitate the arrangements of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms, &c.

The provisional and acting committees established so largely throughout the country have plenty of suggestions to assist them in deciding on the uniform and arms of the volunteer regiments they are required to form.

In the *Times* of Monday we have a multitude of details and organisation coming from "A North Riding Volunteer," as to the details and organisation of the new corps. He begins by the questionable announcement that £10 is the lowest sum for which a good rifle, calculated to do execution at from 500 to 1200 yards, can be obtained. He then enters into the question of whether the weapon should be a breech or a muzzle loader, deciding himself in favour of the former, on account of the greater facility of loading, but proposing to leave the question for the decision of a committee of military men. A rifleman should be able to defend himself at close quarters. He is liable to be cut off by the enemy's cavalry, and may possibly even find himself engaged hand-to-hand with an opposing rifleman or skirmisher; he should therefore carry a short double-edged sword, which could either be used as a sword or bayonet. Each officer and non-commissioned officer would require, in addition, a powerful railway-whistle. Every military man will know the uses to which it might be applied. With regard to the question of dress, the writer of the letter from which we are quoting proposes for the head an ordinary Jim Crow, water-proofed, and looped up at the side. Next comes the frock, or, more properly, blouse, fastened at the waist by the belt, but made very loose otherwise. The trousers should also be loose everywhere but at the waist. With regard to the colour of the uniform, he thinks the dress of our regular rifleman far too dark—at one hundred yards it appears almost black. The Austrian clothes his rifleman in grey, the Sardinian in brown. The deer-stalker studies the prevailing colour of the forest before entering on his campaign.

Another letter, also in the *Times*, follows out Lord Elcho's suggestions of Monday, the prices of the dress being carefully estimated. "Each man," the writer thinks, "should have a grey felt round hat, 3s. 3d.; a grey woolen frock, short of the knee, and made to gather in at the waist with a strap and buckle, 13s. 9d.; a pair of grey 'knickerbockers,' 9s.; a pair of coarse worsted stockings, 1s. 8d.; brown leather gaiters, 4s. 6d.; stout lace-up boots, 10s. 5d. The accoutrement, of brown leather, should consist of a 50-round pouch, with cap-pocket, 6s. 6d.; pouch-belt, 3s.; waist-belt, snake brand, 2s. 6d.; frog or bayonet belt, 1s. 5d.; rifle-sling, 1s. 3d.; percussion-pouch to sling on pouch-belt, 1s. 3d.; ball-bag, with oil-bottle, 2s. 3d.; a large waterproof haversack, with strap and buckle, to be worn as a pack if required, 4s. 9d. The rifle and bayonet will cost £3 3s."

General Sir C. Napier has left some remarks about volunteers which at the present moment are well worth attention. With regard to the drill necessary he says:—"Get some old soldier for your adjutant, to teach you, not a long course of drill, but just seven things—viz., 1. To face right and left by word of command. 2. To march in line and in column. 3. To extend and close files as light infantry, with 'supports.' 4. To change front in extended and in close order. 5. To relieve the skirmishers. 6. To form solid squares and 'rallying squares.' 7. To form an advanced guard. These seven things are all that you require; do not let any one persuade you to learn more."

Another military writer, Le Couteur, has devoted his attention to the question of colour. In the book on the rifle by this author he has printed the results of a series of experiments, instituted with a view of finding out the distances at which various colours are least discernible. White is, at all times of the day and distance, the most easily seen. At 300 yards distance, and at daybreak, Austrian blue is the least visible; at ten a.m., however, it is much more conspicuous, and stone colour is least so; while at sunset stone colour is much more visible, and fawn brown least so. During cloudy days rifle green appears the best, that is, the least visible colour, but at bright sunrise it is plainly discernible. On a clear day, at half a mile, brown is the least visible colour. Le Couteur finally decides in favour of brown.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The non-electors of Birmingham entertain Messrs. Scholefield and Bright at a public dinner on Tuesday next. The invitation has been accepted by both gentlemen.

SUICIDE OF THE LATE EX-SHERIFF OF OXFORD.—On Monday Mr. William Herbert, Town Councillor and late Sheriff of Oxford, committed suicide by shooting himself in the kitchen of his residence at Summ-riown Farm, about a mile from Oxford. The cause for this rash act, it is rumoured, is that his pecuniary affairs are in a bad state.

SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS.—A warrant has been issued by the Leeds borough magistrates for the apprehension of Mr. George Terry, tinner, the Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. [He is reported to have absconded, and his defalcations are said to amount to no less than £4000. The money appears to have passed through his hands partly in his official character, but chiefly in connection with a loan society belonging to the same order of Odd Fellows.]

MR. PALMER, LATE M.P. FOR BERKSHIRE.—At an influential meeting held at Reading on Saturday, it was resolved that, as an acknowledgment of the high estimation in which Mr. Palmer (who for thirty-four years represented Berkshire in the Conservative interest), is held by all parties, without any reference to political opinions, he be requested to permit his portrait to be taken by some eminent artist, and that it be hung up in some fitting situation in the new Assize Courthouse at Reading.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on Saturday last to a young student of Trinity College, Logiealmond, Perthshire, a son of Mr. Farquharson, of Finzean. He was attempting to ascend a steep brae above the Almond, when a tree by which he was holding gave way in his hand. His foot, as he slipped downwards, caught in a projecting rock, so as to throw him forward, head foremost, on to the edge of the river. The neck was dislocated by the violence of the fall, and instantaneous death ensued.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of this important agricultural society, which is to be held next week at Barnstaple (North Devon), will be on a more extensive and attractive scale than formerly. For the first time in the history of the society his Royal Highness Prince Albert will be an exhibitor; and, in addition to a large show of cattle and implements, there will be an extensive exhibition of fine arts and manufactures. [We intend to illustrate this exhibition next week.]

MR. JOSEPH STURGE'S FUNERAL took place on Friday week. The family having declined a public funeral, the inhabitants of Birmingham showed their respect by attending it uninvited, as a spontaneous and genuine tribute of respect. The mourning procession, as it left Mr. Sturge's house, was followed by sixty carriages, and was headed by a procession of more than three thousand persons, three abreast, of all ranks, creeds, and shades of distinction, led by the Mayor, and the Rev. Dr. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, the mother church of the town. The burial-ground was thronged by members of the Society of Friends from all parts of the country, amongst whom was Mr. Bright, M.P.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION IN SHROPSHIRE.—An explosion occurred on Saturday last at the works of Messrs. Taylor and Shepherd, at Holling's Wood, Oaken Gate. The boiler, a very powerful one, had been at work during the whole of the forenoon, and soon after one o'clock, whilst the men were engaged in their ordinary occupation, the end of the boiler was blown out, carrying ruin and destruction to everything around. At the time of the accident one of the working men was talking to the manager, when he was struck with a portion of the iron plating, and carried to a distance of fifteen yards; his death was instantaneous. From ten to twelve men and boys were more or less seriously injured, some of whom are not expected to survive. The damage done to the works is very great, and will involve the firm in considerable expense.

THE TWO SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES both met for their synod on Thursday week. That of the Established Church elected Dr. John Cook, of St. Andrew's, to be Moderator; the Free Church appointed Dr. Cunningham, who was introduced by Lord Panmure. Lord Mansfield, as Lord High Commissioner to the Established Church Assembly, assured the members of her Majesty's increasing interest in the spiritual welfare of her people, and her firm determination to maintain the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland; and intimated the renewal of her Majesty's grant of £2000 for the extension of the Reformed religion in the highlands and islands of Scotland. The general business possessed no feature of general interest.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—Generally speaking, the plantations, since the recent rains, have a better appearance than previously, though the continued cold winds prevent much progress from being perceptible, and the bine looks sickly and weak. Of course, in some of the more favoured grounds the plants are stronger and healthier than in those more exposed; but in many of those considered the best there is an unusual quantity of worm at the root, in order to get rid of which some of the planters have strewn cut potatoes on the ground to entice and entrap the ravagers, while others have scattered between the hills a considerable quantity of quicklime to destroy them. Much fly is also reported in places, while in other districts scarcely any has yet appeared, though the complaint is universal that the bine is exceedingly backward and unkindly.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

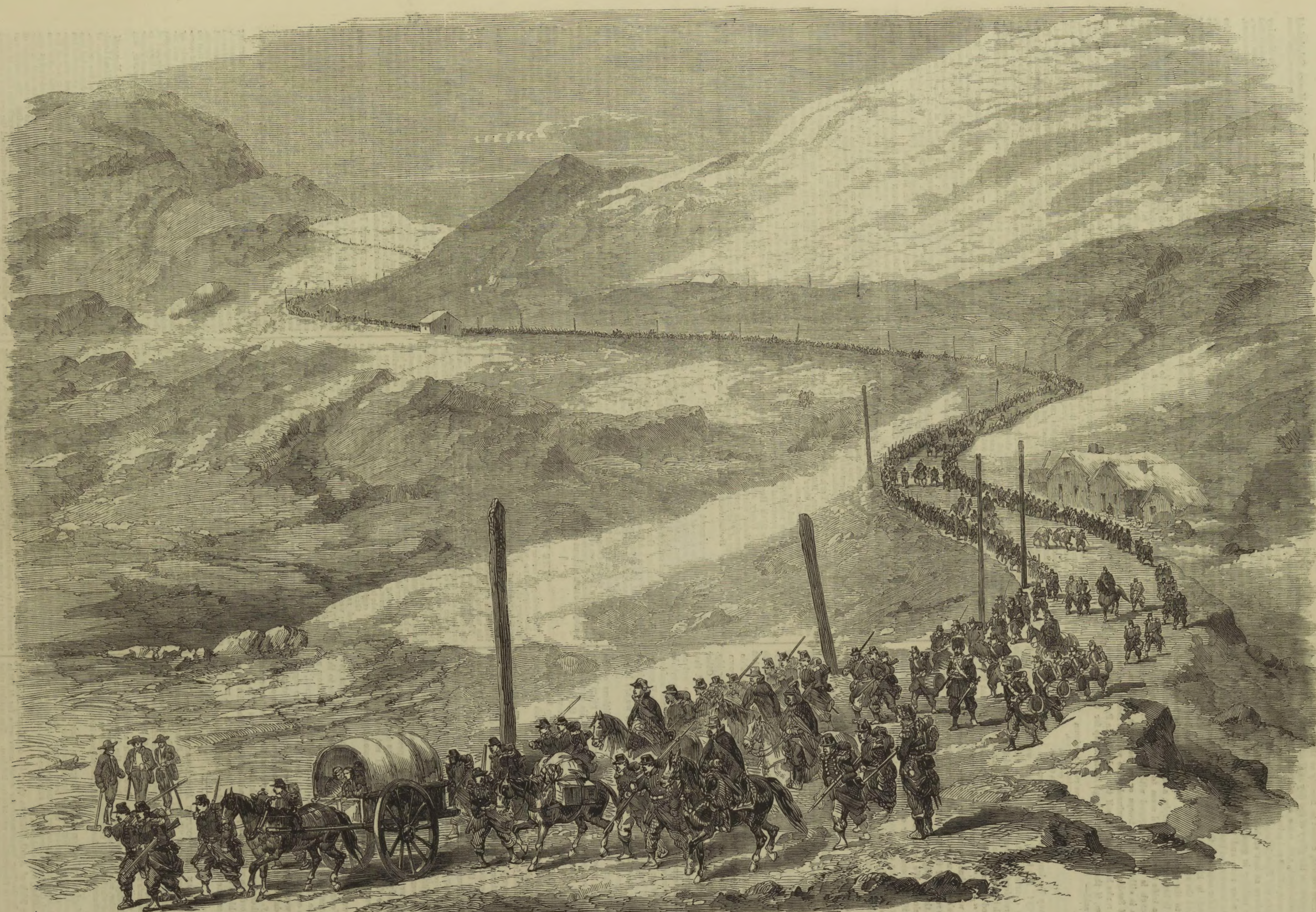
A MURDER has been committed at Ledbury, Herefordshire, at the office of a solicitor, Mr. Masfield, the victim being a woman named Harriet Baker, who slept there to keep house. On the clerks going to the house in the morning they found the dead body of the unfortunate woman, who had been strangled, lying upon the floor, the clothes burning. A further examination showed that the place had been pillaged of a large quantity of cash, notes, and cheques. The key was found on the path some yards from the door. From the medical evidence it would appear that the deceased was first stunned by a blow, and then strangled. A glass, with remains of gin-and-water, was found on the housekeeper's table. One of the clerks, named Jones, is strongly suspected; he is proved to have purchased gin on the night of the murder, and a packet, containing silver coin, was found in a public walk near his lodgings, a portion of this being identified as Mr. Masfield's. Jones is in custody.

A MONUMENT of white Carrara marble is now in course of erection, by Mr. T. Giffin, in Pangbourne Church, near Reading, to the memory of the late Lieutenant Somerville. The monument, which is elaborately carved, bears the following inscription:—"In memory of William Thomson Somerville, Lieutenant of the Bengal Artillery, who died of fever, brought on by fatigue and exposure in the camp before the city of Delhi, on the 5th of September, 1857, aged twenty-one years and six months. He was the son of James Crewe Somerville, M.D., whose remains are interred in this churchyard. It pleased God to remove him before the bright promise of his short career in India could be fully realised in success, but not before his modest disposition and cultivated mind had won for him the esteem of all that knew him, and the affectionate regard and deep love of Major-General Edward W. Huthwaite, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, who desires thus to commemorate the loss that he has sustained."

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN WAR.—On Monday afternoon Cardinal Wiseman opened a bazaar in the Leeds Townhall, which was for the benefit of St. Marie's Orphanage, Leeds. In the course of his remarks he said:—"His Holiness has been pleased to consign to me a cameo for the benefit of this bazaar. He takes a warm interest in the undertaking. Although this is to him a moment of very great anxiety, he has much more dwelling in his thoughts now than the ordinary cares of government or the usual rule of the Church. Within these few days past I have seen some persons who have conversed with the Holy Father in the course of the last week, and all, with one voice, have assured me that he is as tranquil in mind as though he had no personal interest in the dispute. His remarks were these:—'Whether in Rome or in exile, whether free or in prison, I am the same. I shall still be the Vicar of Christ, and the head of the Church.'"

ALLEGED POISONING AT RICHMOND.—On Wednesday morning Mr. Carter, Coroner for East Surrey, and the jury previously empanelled, resumed the inquiry at the Vestry Hall, Richmond, into the circumstances attending the death of Isabella Bankes, who, it is suspected, was poisoned by small doses of antimony and arsenic, administered at frequent intervals. The Coroner read a letter from the Secretary of State, to the effect that he had no power to consent to the attendance of Dr. Snethurst on that occasion, as he had been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder by the magistrates (on Friday week). Dr. Julius was then examined, and repeated his former evidence as to attending the deceased, and the symptoms under which she suffered. He also stated that the deceased complained of a hot sensation in the throat, and was suffering internally from the throat to the bowels. Other medical testimony, including that of Professor Taylor and Dr. Todd, was then given. No new fact of importance, however, was elicited, and the inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday next.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF SELF-PRESERVATION.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* records a startling incident which occurred at the Keld Head Lead-mines last week, and which exhibits a remarkable degree of presence of mind and promptitude of action on the part of an inspector of the works. This gentleman had occasion to enter one of the mines, and descended two or three shafts (i.e., from a higher to a lower level). Having completed his survey, he started on his return to the mouth of the mine, but was somewhat surprised to find that none of the workmen were in that part of the mine. This surprise deepened into alarm when he arrived at the foot of one of the shafts, where he had usually been drawn up, and found that it too, was deserted. He contrived, however, to scramble up to the next higher level. Here he discovered a train of gunpowder, laid for the purpose of blasting the very spot of earth on which he was standing. The match was lit, and the insidious spark rapidly scintillating towards the train of gunpowder, which would, in an instant, have scattered the ore into a thousand atoms, and hurled the unfortunate man into eternity. But he seized the fatal match, and escaped the catastrophe. The workmen, who were not aware of any one being in the mine, after firing the train, had retired from the mine to avoid the effects of the explosion.



THE WAR.—GENERAL VINOY'S DIVISION PASSING THE DEFILE OF MONT CENIS, ON THE 5TH OF MAY.—FROM A DRAWING BY J. A. BEAUCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 526.



THE WAR.—ENCAMPMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THE PIAZZA SAVONA, AT ALESSANDRIA.—FROM A DRAWING BY A. BEAUCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 526.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BIRTHDAY OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS HELENA.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness Princess Helena, third daughter of her Majesty, the usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect were observed throughout the metropolis.

We understand it is the intention of the Prime Warden of the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company to give a ball in their noble hall on Wednesday, the 15th of June.

CANCER HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Miss Burdett Coutts has consented to lay the first stone of the new Cancer Hospital at Brompton on Monday next. The ceremony will take place at four o'clock, on the grounds of the proposed new building at Brompton, situate in the Fulham-road, and the Lord Bishop of London will preside.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday the Bishop of Norwich preached to an overwhelming congregation at Westminster Abbey. On the same evening the Bishop of London addressed a large body of the working classes at Christchurch, Newgate-street, the service being a continuation of those which were held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Carlisle will preach at Christchurch next Sunday (to-morrow) evening.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 859 boys and 810 girls (in all 1669 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1574. The deaths registered in London last week were 1057, or 88 less than the corrected average. A tendency to increase is noted in smallpox; last week it was fatal in 23 cases. There were 39 deaths from scarlatina and 16 from diphtheria. A widow died at Wellington-street, Shoreditch, at the alleged age of 100 years.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—During last week the visitors were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3458; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3171; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 859; one students' evening, Wednesday, 123; total, 7614. From the opening of the museum there have been 911,853 visitors. A portion of the South Kensington Museum building has been assigned by the Board of Trade to the Commissioners of Patents for the formation of a Museum of Models of Patented and other Inventions.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—The general court of the Highland Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, last Saturday night. There were about thirty noblemen and gentlemen connected with Scotland present, most of whom wore the national costume; and the Queen's and the Duke of Argyll's pipers were in attendance. The magnificent collection of "mulls" belonging to the society was displayed, as well as the famous tankard presented to them by the Duke of Hamilton. The business transacted on Saturday night was of the usual routine character. The great annual Scottish festival will take place some time in June.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The public are aware that a proposition was recently made to the Royal Literary Fund, through Mr. Charles Dickens and the Rev. Mr. Elwin, offering to the society the reversion, at the expiration of two lives, of a library, with £10,000 to be exclusively devoted to its support. We understand (says the *Morning Post*) that a special meeting of the general committee was held on Wednesday, and that, after an interview with Mr. Dickens and Mr. Elwin, the committee resolved, by a majority of 13 to 7, that no sufficient evidence of any benefits to accrue to the charity was before them to justify them in recommending the adoption of the proposal to a special meeting of the society.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Friday week in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Manvers. The report stated that by the exertions of the society 5037 shipwrecked persons had been clothed, fed, and forwarded to their homes, and 3168 widows and orphans, making a total of 8205 persons who had been promptly relieved in their extremity by the honorary agents on the coast (of which there are 500) during the past year, and 77,089 persons had experienced the blessings of the charity since 1839. The amount of relief had exceeded the income in the last two years by £2176. The number of vessels now carrying the society's flag amounts to 3035, and the number of fishermen and mariners subscribing had reached to 43,000.

EIGHT LIVES SAVED BY MEANS OF ONE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S FIRE-ESCAPES.—On Monday morning a fire broke out in the premises belonging to J. J. O. Smerit, proprietor of the Castle public-house, Southwark. The discovery was made by a police constable, who at once raised an alarm, and after some time succeeded in making the inmates, eight in number, sensible of their impending danger. Shortly after the fire-escape was brought up, and the conductor succeeded in rescuing in safety the eight persons. The proprietor of the premises has sent a letter to the society in which he states his wish to recommend to the committee Thomas Hall, the conductor of the escape, for using his utmost exertions for saving "his father, mother, and family, eight in number, from destruction."

LONDON WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting to promote the establishment of a Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association was held on Wednesday evening, at the office of Mr. J. Lomas, Poultry, when a number of gentlemen from most of the mercantile houses were present. Mr. Lomas, the originator of the Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association, took the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting holds with the greatest satisfaction the able statement made by Mr. Lomas relative to the establishment of a London Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association, and it also pledges itself to use every endeavour to forward the secure establishment of such an association by every means in its power."

EXTENSIVE FORGERY BY A LAD.—John Groves, a youth of seventeen, was apprehended on Saturday by the London detectives on a charge of forging a remittance form from the Long Sutton branch of the National Provincial Bank, in which he was a clerk, to the Peterborough branch, for £1000. The prisoner filled up with fictitious names one of the bank remittance-forms, and then, getting a fortnight's holiday, went to Peterborough, and, presenting himself disguised with a beard and moustache, obtained the money. Detectives traced him to London, and apprehended him at the Bank of England, just after he had changed the notes he got by his forgery. He was committed for trial, having admitted his guilt, although the witnesses who had seen him disguised hesitated to swear to his identity.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—A dinner took place on Tuesday night, at the London Tavern, to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary festival of this institution. The Lord Mayor, who presided, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that during fifteen years three hundred and ninety-four children had been received, and at present about one hundred and seventy-eight were upon the foundation. A building fund having been originated in 1850, a desirable estate at Needham, three miles from Croydon, was purchased for the erection of the asylum, which was formally opened in July, 1858, by the Earl of Carlisle. They were now incumbered by a debt which they were making efforts to pay off; and he trusted that those who approved of the object of the society would come forward with their subscriptions. The children were then brought into the room, and their healthy appearance and the neatness of their attire attracted general admiration. The subscriptions announced amounted to about £600.

THE ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of this association, located at 15, Bedford-row, was held on Friday, the 20th inst., at Willis's Rooms. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, the room was crowded to excess, and many went away unable to gain admittance. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., presided. In the course of his speech the chairman expressed complete confidence in the general management of the association, as well as approval of the objects it is designed to carry out—viz., the extension of religious and secular education among adult deaf and dumb, aid in sickness, and assistance in procuring employment. A report was read detailing the operations of the society, which have been increased during the past year. The Bishop of Oxford stated by letter his regret for being unable to attend the meeting, and sent a handsome donation. The collection altogether exceeded £70. Among those who took part in the business of the day were the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Ebury, Lord Lyttelton, Joseph Payne, Esq., Rev. C. Collins, M.A., Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., Rev. F. Garden, W. Whately, Esq., Q.C., Harvey Chester, Esq., and others. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the speeches were interpreted to the deaf and dumb present.

BUSINESS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.—From Jan. 11, 1858, to April 8, 1859, 302 petitions were filed in the new Divorce Court praying for dissolution of marriage—186 by the husband, and 106 by the wife. Only 37 appear as yet to have been decreed, and 6 refused. Within the same period 108 petitions were presented for judicial separation—9 by the husband, and 99 by the wife; 29 were decreed, and 3 refused. From May, 1858, to March, 1859, 10 petitions were presented praying for nullity of marriage, and 5 for restitution of conjugal rights. From February, 1858, to April, 1859, 43 applications for orders of protection of the earnings and property of married women were granted, and 12 refused. The full Divorce Court has again commenced its proceedings. On Friday an unsuccessful attempt was made to gain an appeal for the celebrated case of *Marchmont v. Marchmont*. In a case, *Hawkyard v. Hawkyard and Foster*, heard on the same day, a dissolution was decreed. Eight petitions were heard on the next day (Saturday), and in all the cases dissolution of marriage was decreed. Four of these petitions were brought by wives, and four by husbands. Among the parties were a wine-merchant, a hairdresser, a photographic artist, a gentleman of fortune, a master mariner, and a commercial traveller. In case on Monday, *Hearne v. Hearne*, the evidence on behalf of the wife, who was petitioner, failed to establish desertion for two years, and therefore the Court decreed a judicial separation only. In another case the petitioner was a greengrocer, and the respondent a hawk. Eight marriages were again decreed as dissolved on this day, besides the judicial separation referred to.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual business meeting of this society took place on Monday at the society's house in Whitehall-place. Sir Roderick Murchison occupied the chair; and the annual report was read to the meeting. From this it appeared that the society now consisted of 1180 fellows, and 57 honorary and corresponding members. A good proof of the sound financial position of the society was afforded by the balance-sheet, which exhibited a progressive increase of annual receipt this year, £3480, and by the addition of £500 to the permanent fund, now amounting to £3500 New Three per Cents. The map-rooms now contain 2174 maps and charts, mounted, arranged, and easy of access to statesmen, travellers, and scientific men for the purposes of research and collection of data for geographical works. The library had been enriched by the addition of 600 books and pamphlets presented, and 300 volumes purchased. The report was adopted on the motion of the Earl of Ripon, and the prizes for the year were then awarded. In presenting the King William gold medal to Captain Burton, the president recounted his services and the value of his exploratory successes. In the absence of Captain Palliser, and also of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Carnarvon received the Victoria gold medal, to be kept by him till he could place it in the hands of Captain Palliser. Count Szelacki received the watch for Mr. Stuart, and spoke in terms of the highest praise of the value of that gentleman's discoveries in the interior of Australia. The president then read his address, and the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close, the day's transactions terminating, as usual, with a grand banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a late meeting of this society Mr. Benjamin Fothergill read a paper "On the Relative Value of Coal and Coke in Locomotive Engines." He gave the results of many experiments made in the way contrived by Mr. Joseph Beattie, of the South-Western Railway, and endeavoured to prove that coal is superior to coke—in its heating power, in the reader consumption of its smoke, and in the increased durability of the fireboxes where it is used. After an animated discussion, Sir John Rennie (the chairman) said, in conclusion, that if Mr. Fothergill's experiments were fairly carried out there would, on the general adoption of his plan, be a saving of 1 per cent upon the aggregate dividends throughout the country, or no less than £800,000 per annum on the railway capital of £300,000,000. At a meeting of the members of this society, held on Wednesday, Professor Donaldson in the chair, Mr. John Bell read an interesting paper "On the Application of Definite Proportions and the Conic Sections to Architecture, illustrated chiefly by the Obelisk, with some History of that Feature of Art." The author said it was well known that, in order to avoid the disagreeable effect of concavity in columns and other parts of buildings, and to insure a straight appearance to the eye, a slight curve outwards was generally given, and this was known as the entasis. Vitruvius, a writer on architecture who flourished in the time of Augustus, explicitly mentioned the treatment both of upright and transverse lines. The entasis of the columns of the Parthenon had been pronounced to be portions of a hyperbola, and those of the transverse lines to be parabolic. In applying similar compensatory curves to the lines of the obelisk, the author had adopted a somewhat novel method of treatment, which consisted in giving a convex entasis on plan. This had been found to be a decided improvement, and the question arose whether this treatment might not have its advantages in subjects of more extension, as it not only gives a certain fulness and fluency to the surfaces, but gifts all transverse lines above the eye with the compensation of delicate entasis, even when the beds of structure remain actually flat. In giving an account of the early history of the obelisk as a feature of art, the author observed that it first appeared as a rude solitary stone set up on end, of a long form, like the pillar of Jacob at Bethel. Then gradually, as the arts advanced, these features were fashioned and inscribed, so as to become what Strabo emphatically called them—"books of history."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the meeting on Friday, May 20, the chair was taken by Dr. Bence Jones, F.R.S. A very interesting discourse was given by Dr. J. Hall Gladstone, F.R.S., M.R.I. (one of the Commissioners of Lights for Lighthouses), on "The Colours of Shooting Stars and Meteors." The general phenomena of these were first described; their direction (frequently a horizontal curve); their velocity (about twenty miles a second); their height and size; and the periodicity of their showers—generally about the 10th of August and the 13th of November annually, the former abounding in blue. The cosmical theory was explained, which regards meteors as small particles of stone or metal revolving round the sun and occasionally passing this our atmosphere, or coming into contact with the earth itself. Tables of meteors, arranged according to their colours, were exhibited, which had been drawn up from observations in China, England, and France, by which they may be classed either as blue or orange, red or yellow. Green or purple meteors are seldom seen. The changes of colour during their course, and the sources of errors of observation, were noticed, and exhibited by experiments made with Duboscq's beautiful electric lamp. Iron and other constituents of meteorites were burnt, and intense light was emitted by a stone, which fell near Triguere, when held in the oxy-hydrogen microscope. The shower falling about Aug. 10, abounds in blue meteors; that of Nov. 13 in orange and red, which suggests the idea of a difference of composition. On the same evening Dr. Bence Jones exhibited in the library two living specimens of the most recently-discovered electric fish, recently brought from the old Calabar River, which flows into the Bight of Benin, West Africa. This belongs to the species *Malpignius* (soft fin and tail) *beninensis*, so named by Mr. Adam Murray, of Edinburgh, who received specimens a few years ago from the Presbyterian missionaries at Creek Town, who gave much attention to natural history. The Africans feed on the flesh of these fishes, and use their electricity as a medical agent—the women dipping their sick children in tubs which contain them. By experiments made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, on Saturday, by Professor Faraday and others, the above-mentioned fish gave strong evidence of their power of causing electric decomposition and by that the direction of the current (which in them proceeds from the tail to the shoulder instead of from the shoulder to the tail, as in the well-known gymnotus). They even emitted a spark, for the decomposition occurred in one instance at both poles.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday—Mr. Thomas Bell, the president, in the chair. The report stated that the total receipts during the past year, including a balance at the last audit of £659 7s. 3d., had amounted to £1727 7s. 10d.; and the expenditure, less £236 the price of Consols purchased, £896 1s. 3d., leaving a balance at the present audit of £841 6s. 7d. Since the last anniversary eighteen fellows, three foreign members, and two associates had died; and twenty-six fellows, four foreign members, and two associates had been elected. From the address of the president—which, touching upon the progress of the society, showed that, while the botanical element predominated, the society was not retrograding in zoological science—it appeared that an unusual number of valuable books of the ordinary description had been presented to the library and collections during the past year, and others which demanded special notice. These were the large collection of desiderata presented by the secretary, Mr. Bennett, of books which had belonged to the late Mr. Brown, to the extent of about three hundred volumes, many of particular value; and about two hundred volumes just presented by one of the fellows, Mr. Cuming, being the gift of all the works not already in the possession of the society from the large collection of his conchological publications, the most complete in the world. These magnificent donations filled up a great hiatus in the library. To the collection of the Linnean MSS. very many interesting additions have been made of many original letters of Linnaeus. In the botanical collections there was now the whole herbarium of British plants of the late fellow of the society, Dr. Bell Salter, of Ryde, one of the most complete British herbaria ever formed, possessing peculiar value from containing typical specimens of his species in genera *rosa*, *rubus*, *saxifraga*, and others. The already extensive and valuable Indian collections have been greatly increased in interest and importance by the recent presentation entire of the great Javan herbarium of the late venerable and distinguished Dr. Horsfield. Mr. Bennett, the secretary, according to custom, read biographies of all the fellows of the society who had died during the past year. The change in the council for the ensuing year was—as usual—five fellows: Mr. Currey, Dr. Grant, Mr. Janson, Dr. Lindley, and Sir Charles Lyell, were elected in the room of the following five, who were removed—Mr. Babington, Mr. Darwin, Dr. Hooker, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. M'Andrew. Mr. Bell, Dr. Booth, and Mr. Bennett, remain president, treasurer, and secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The half-yearly general meeting of this society was held on Monday in the Hanover-square Rooms. The chair was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, president for the year. Lord Walsingham was unanimously elected the president for the year ensuing the Warwick meeting. The trustees and vice-presidents were re-elected. The report of the council stated that the funded capital of the society stands £10,000 Stock, in the New Three per Cents. The council has appointed Professor Spooner, of the Royal Veterinary College, joint veterinary inspector, with Professor Simonds, at the annual country meetings of the society. The council has decided that Professor Voelckel, the society's consulting chemist, shall investigate the following subjects:—1st. The changes that take place in liquid manures in passing through different soils. 2nd. Experiments on top-dressing of wheat and barley. 3rd. The different modes of supplying manure in autumn and spring. 4th. The nature and physiology of cultivated turnips, being a continuation of his experiments connected with this subject. The Warwick meeting (to be held in the week commencing Monday, July 11) promises to be of a highly interesting character. The arrangements for the meeting are steadily progressing. The entries for implements are so extremely large as to require six sheds to be added to last year's plan, in the implement department alone; and the applications for space in the yard devoted to "machinery at work" are also far greater than on any former occasion. The entries for live stock will, as usual, be received up to the 1st of June. The numerous applications for certificate-forms that are being received daily indicate that this portion of the show will at least be equal to any former exhibition. In conclusion, the council congratulate the members on the steady progress of the society in accomplishing the various important objects for which it was established. Mr. R. Barker, chairman of the finance committee, presented the balance-sheet. The receipts were £3073 13s. 6d.; the expenditure, £7423 8s. 7d.; balance in hand, £650 6s. 10d.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The anniversary of this charity was celebrated on Wednesday last. By the fifty-third report, which was read at the meeting, it appeared that during the past year 1837 applicants had been relieved, and 213 had been enabled to return to their native countries. Monthly allowances had been given to 73 aged persons, and 84 were receiving allowances of 6s. a week, with, in a few cases, the addition of 2s. 6d. In addition to this, the jubilee bounty of £5 had been awarded to six of the most deserving of the pensioners. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle presided at the festival. A subscription amounting to nearly £1800, including £100 from her Majesty, answered the chairman's eloquent appeal.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual festival of this institution was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Mark Lemon in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening the chairman, alluding to the value to the community of the newsman as a distributor of papers, said:—"What would be the consequence of a strike of the London newsman? Imagine Printing-house-square blocked up—the *Daily News* becoming yesterday's news—the morning papers fading into evening without any one being wiser—the *Standard* becoming a damp rag because it had no standard-bearers. If the newsman struck, the broiled kidneys for breakfast, with the fragrant tea and aromatic coffee, would charm no more. Imagine the omnibus-loads of terrified and silent men who would come into London. Imagine what the city would be without the *Times*, and the West-end without the *Morning Post*. Trade would go into fits and fashion into hysterics. It was to help this class of persons in sickness and to afford them rest in old age that the appeal of that night was made. From the statement which had been put into his hands it appeared there were five hundred persons engaged as principals and two thousand as assistants; yet he was sorry to say—though the amount of subscription (namely, five shillings) was within the reach of all—that the subscribers were comparatively few." A fair total of subscriptions was announced during the evening.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the friends of this institution, which is established in the Avenue-road, Regent's Park, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday last—Lord Ebury in the chair. The report stated that, during the year, 1857 persons deprived of the faculty of sight, five of whom were at present absent on account of illness, had been under a course of education in the institution, the subjects taught being in a measure varied in accordance with the wants and tastes of the individuals; all, however, were taught the method of reading and writing adopted by the society, chiefly in regard to the word of God. Geography, arithmetic, and mathematics, had been taught them by ingenious and effective contrivances, and the majority of both sexes had been instructed in music, so as to qualify themselves for organists. The females, too, were taught needlework and knitting, and the males embossed printing and basket-making, in wicker and beadwork. The income of the institution for the past year amounted to £1991 18s. 9d., and the expenditure to £1991 13s. 11d., part of which was paid in reducing the debt of the establishment to £243, or about one-half of what it amounted to a year ago. On the embossing fund, however, there was a balance of £26 13s. 1d. in favour of the institution, and £102 had been subscribed towards the £1400 required for the purchase of the ground on which the establishment is situated, and for which the committee pay £70 per annum rent. This report was adopted, and the meeting was much gratified by the proficiency of the blind pupils in reading and in music, as, under the direction of Mr. E. Barnes, they sang several anthems.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES.—The forty-first annual meeting of this society was held on Monday—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that since the establishment of the society it had aided the church accommodation in 4044 parishes and districts, affording to those worshipping God 1,058,732 free seats. During the past year the committee afforded assistance to 144 parishes and districts, being 20 more than in the preceding year. The cases of aid may be classified as follow:—New churches, 29; rebuilt, with enlargement, 27; repaired, enlarged, and rendered more available for public worship, 88. The sum granted for these works was £16,818. The increase of accommodation thus provided amounted to 25,941 seats, of which 22,637 were reserved for the use of the poorer inhabitants, inclusive of 5176 for children in schools. For works actually executed the committee last year expended £11,720, in completion of 26 new churches, in the rebuilding of 25, and in the enlargement or rearrangement of 69, and they were still responsible for £35,734 for grants to 11 new districts of more than 2000 inhabitants each. The repair funds held in trust for 14 districts at present amounted to £2929. The general income of the society was aided by donations to the extent of £1491 17s. 3d.; subscriptions, £1238 5s.; diocesan branches, £1578 13s. 11d.; parochial associations, £1642 12s. 3d.; and legacies, £1222 11s. 8d. The objects of the society were advocated by Lord Lyttelton, R.v. Samuel Smith, the Bishop of Durham, Rev. Canon Jennings, Earl Powis, Mr. W. Cotton, and the Most Rev. Chairman.

THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The first flower show this season of the Royal Botanical Society took place on Wednesday in the pleasant inclosure of Regent's Park. In the memory of the oldest exhibitor there has not been so fine a show for geraniums; and in other features the exhibition was highly satisfactory. An azalea of gigantic size and perfect symmetry, showed one mass of blossom, like a single flower. The pelargoniums deserved the name bestowed on one variety, which crowned a central group, that is to say, "Magnificent." The heaths, too, were as fine as any we have ever seen; and the rose was represented by every graceful member of that queenly tribe. The grounds presented all the aspect of a fête. From the large greenhouse, down almost to the ornamental little lake, the paths and turf were thronged. The total value of prizes amounted to £500. The extra gold medals were awarded severally to Mr. G. Dodds, gardener to Sir J. Cathcart, of Cooper's-hill, for sixteen stove and greenhouse plants; and to Mr. Gedney, gardener to the Rev. W. Ellis, of Hoddesdon, for twenty exotic orchids. Mr. J. Whitbread, of Dartford, and Mr. Bullen, of Woolwich, gained the two large gold medals; the first for stove and greenhouse plants, and the second for orchids. Mr. Peed, of Norwood; Mr. Outbush, of Barnet; Mr. May, of Stafford; Messrs. Ivery, of Dorking; Mr. Carsen, of Nonsuch Park; Mr. S. Woolley, of Cheshunt; Mr. Dodds (the holder of the first extra gold medal); and Mr. A. Paul, of Cheshunt, were the gainers of the medium gold medals. Several of these names appeared also in the list of successful competitors for the gold, large silver gilt, and silver medals. The company present included the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Manchester, Earl Hardwicke and Vane, Viscount Strangford, Marquis of Bective, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Countess of Kinnoul, Countess of Bradford, Countess of Chester, Countess de Tarre Diaz, the Russian, Austrian, Swedish, and Brazilian Ambassadors; Lady Pamure, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady Dacre, Lady Campbell, the Comte de Paris, and many other fashionable celebrities besides.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this society was held at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. This society was incorporated by charter granted by William III. on the 16th of June, 1701, for the receiving, managing, and disposing of such funds as might be contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty's subjects beyond the seas, for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and on the platform were the Bishops of London, Oxford, Western New York, St. Helena (elect), Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Gouburn, Lord Lyttelton, the Rev. J. Kempe, Archdeacon Sinclair, Archdeacon Hale, and a large number of the metropolitan clergy. The report, which was read by the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Minister of Curzon Chapel, congratulated the meeting upon the fact that when two colonial Bishops, who were at present awaiting consecration—namely, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Tuffnell, Bishop-designate of Brisbane, New South Wales, and the Rev. Piers Calvey Cloughton, M.A., Bishop-designate of St. Helena—were admitted into the episcopate, there would be thirty-seven bishops of the English Church in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, considerably outnumbering the Bishops of the Church of England at home. One of the bishops shortly to be consecrated (the Rev. Dr. Tuffnell) was about to take the episcopal supervision of a most important portion of New South Wales, which formed part of the present diocese of Newcastle, the Bishop of which had most generously surrendered a large portion of his endowment in order that the new see might be erected. While, however, this increase in the number of bishops had taken place, there was a great need of an extension of the episcopate of India, and it was highly desirable that arrangements should be made with as little delay as possible for the erection of a bishopric at Agra for the North-west Provinces—one at Lahore for the Punjab, and one at Palamcottah for the missionary province of Tinnevely. At the present time the society had ordained missionaries, Scriptures-readers, catechists, and schoolmasters, at work in all the colonial dioceses; while the vast openings which had recently taken place in China, Japan, and Borneo, had completely outstripped all its efforts to keep pace with them. The society, in pursuance of a resolution to double the number of its European missionaries in India, had already dispatched five clergymen, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, to that country, and was anxious with as little delay as possible largely to increase the number. By another resolution the society stood pledged to found new and strengthen existing missions in the presidential and other principal cities of India, and it would particularly mention Midnapore, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Lahore, Ahmedabad, and Bombay, as places to each of which it was desirous of sending, at once, an efficient staff of missionaries and schoolmasters. Resolutions adopting the report, and affirming the necessity of supporting the society's missions in the present critical state of the Colonial Church, were unanimously adopted; and it was announced that the anniversary festival of the society would be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, the 21st of June, on which occasion Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, had consented to preach. The Lord Mayor has undertaken to preside over a meeting to be held at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 23rd of June.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

"LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA," by Charles Mackay, is this day published by Smith, Elder, and Co. It makes two handsome volumes, of some 700 pages, with ten tinted illustrations. A small portion of the contents of these volumes has already appeared, as "Transatlantic Sketches," in the columns of this paper. The interesting character of the topics discussed, and the eminent reputation of the writer, will ensure for this work a wide circulation both in Europe and America. In this brief announcement we have only space for the following extract from the author's preface:—"He went to America neither to carp, to sneer, nor to caricature; but with an honest love of liberty, and a sincere desire to judge for himself, and to tell the truth as to the results of the great experiment in self-government which the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic races are making in America, under the most favourable circumstances, and with nothing, not springing from themselves, to impede or fetter their progress. He returned from America with a greater respect for the people than when he first set foot upon the soil." The chapters on "The Irish in America," "Americanisms and American Slang," "The Future of the United States," "Literature, Art, and Science in America," and those on the "Aspects of the Slavery Question," are particularly rich, racy, and suggestive.

"The Life of a Publisher," Mr. Carlyle tells us, would be one of the most interesting books which this age could give to the literature of England; and we are in a mood to agree with Mr. Carlyle. The "Life of Tonnson"—that would be a taking work; the "Life of the Elder Longman"—that would be a "Mudie-Library" kind of work; the "Life of old John Murray"—surely his life could not be uninteresting? The "Life" of any one publisher, knowing or unknowing as he may prove to be in his "trade," would be of world-wide interest to circles without the "Ring" of Hyde Park. Literature is at a dead-level! Where, then, at this moment are publishers? There is nothing moving in literature. But that there is "nothing" moving in literature is one of "Jones's" absurdities;—the pen is busy—swan, crow-quill, and steel are alike busy. Authors of unascertained reputations are, of course, not very much in favour with publishers of name,—but there is a great deal doing, both in promises and agreements.

The Barrett-Brydges sale at Christie's this day does not justify the promises made, apparently good, to the public. Well picked out, indeed, must this Barrett-Brydges collection have been before it was catalogued and knocked down. Barrett, of Lee, was the friend and associate of Horace Walpole. Barrett had works of real importance in art;—where are they? Colonel Meyrick has two—and by Holbein; and what a two!

We have lost Leslie, and a bit by Leslie will not be out of place at this moment. Our American cousins will thank us for this "little bit," copied from Leslie's own handwriting, touching a great artist, half English, somewhat American, and in fame wholly European—"Gilbert Stuart Newton." The facts are addressed to Allan Cunningham, and are now first published:—

LESLIE AND NEWTON.

Newton paid a visit to America in the year 1832, where he married a young lady of Boston, Miss Sarah Sullivan, and returned the following year. During his absence he was elected a Royal Academician, it being understood by the members that he was about to return to England. Soon after his return he was attacked with a succession of epileptic fits, attended with loss of reason, and it became necessary that he should be placed in a private asylum, where he remained under the care of Dr. Sutherland till death released him on the 5th of August, 1835. At one time there appeared a gleam of hope that he might recover. He began an oil picture, the subject of which was the widow of Lord Strafford showing her son the portrait of his father, and he also made a number of pencil sketches; nor did there appear in any of these a diminution of his power. Among these sketches I recollect the following subjects:—Christ blessing little children, Lear in the storm, Miranda and Prospero on the summit of a rock, looking at the shipwreck; Falconbridge upbraiding Hubert with the murder of Arthur; Uncle Toby, Widow Wadman, and Trim; La Fleur taking leave of his sweethearts (the figure of La Fleur very good); the nurse lamenting over Juliet, whom she supposes dead; a child marching through a garden, fancying himself a soldier and saluting the flowers (this, he said, was himself, and what he used to do when a child); Bardolph moralising to Falstaff, Edie Ochiltree making toys for children, the Antiquary waiting for the coach, and several sketches of mothers and children. He gave me one of his sketches, a profile of Walter Scott (very like). Under it he wrote some lines of poetry in praise of Scott, and concluded with the name of "Lorenzo de Medici," whom, at the time, he believed himself to be. After his confinement he had no return of epilepsy, and his death was occasioned by an affection of the lungs, which rapidly reduced him to extreme weakness. A few days before he breathed his last the delusions with which he had been afflicted seemed to pass from his mind, and, with the exception of one or two short intervals, he spoke with perfect rationality and Christian resignation of his approaching death. Being too weak himself to read, his attendants were constantly employed in reading passages selected by him from the Bible and Prayer-book. Among others he requested to hear the funeral service, saying "it would very soon be read over him."

Newton's gentlemanly manners had procured him an introduction into the best society. He had wit and humour, and was no bad mimic; and, like most persons possessing these talents, he sometimes gave offence, and, in some instances, was as heartily hated by those who had suffered from his raillery as he was, on the other hand, beloved by those who knew him intimately, and who had proved the goodness of his heart and the perfect purity of his mind. I was one of these; and he must have been a greater deceiver than I can conceive of if he was not more entirely free from every vice than most men of his age who live as much in the world as he did.

Mr. Washington Irving will read this with interest.

Mr. Berekford Hope assures the public—ay, and in print—that he has not laid out thirty thousand pounds on Mr. Butterfield's church, "All Saints," Margaret-street, Oxford-street, London." But Mr. Hope has "a noble-hearted friend," who has run into the folly of thirty thousand pounds on a church "off" Oxford-street. Who his friend can be it would be idle to guess.

New novels and old remainders. Mudie is not to have his monopoly. The Rev. Charles Kingsley is to give us, forthwith, a reprint of a clever but forgotten novel called "The Fool of Quality." It is a novel of a century since, well written; admired in bygone days, and to be admired now and in after times.

Rajah Brooke is the Raleigh of the age of Queen Victoria. Joseph Hume tried to put the Rajah down, but failed. A subscription is on foot for the Rajah, and well deserves every support. "Sir James Brooke" is made of sterling English material, and will live hereafter in books and men's memories.

Some nine months hence and the Bible will be out of print. Do not be startled. The London monopoly will be out. The right of her Majesty's printers in London lapses, like similar rights of her Majesty's printers in Edinburgh and Dublin have lapsed. The right to reprint the Bible should be universal (accuracy, with severe penalties for lapses, included), and should be open alike to Mr. Kent and to Mr. Routledge, to Spottiswoode and to Stationers' Hall.

The gravestone of William Hazlitt in the Church of St. Ann's, Soho, is tottering and illegible. This should not be. As we trod, two days ago, with silent, thoughtful feet, this now sealed-up cemetery, we had a solemn passing thought that the grave of William Hazlitt well deserves a memorial of more than thirty years' duration. But we live in strange times; and it must be indifferent alike to the good [and to the great whether the curtain on our coffin falls on Woking or Westminster Abbey.

The *Courriere Mercantile di Genoa* of Thursday affirms that the Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

MUSIC.

The two ITALIAN THEATRES have been chiefly occupied with repetitions of operas previously performed this season. At Drury Lane, however, the production of "Don Giovanni" on Tuesday evening has been an occurrence of considerable interest. The announcement of the chef-d'œuvre of the greatest of all dramatic composers had the effect of drawing an immense house. Every part of the theatre, from the orchestra stalls to the ceiling, was crowded to excess; and a really fine performance of this incomparable opera was received with enthusiasm. The character of the libertine hero himself—the rock on which almost every performance of the opera nowadays may be said to split—was on this occasion worthily sustained. Signor Badiali is certainly too old to be altogether a fitting representative of the gay and brilliant profligate; but he is a thorough artist, and succeeds admirably in assuming not only the aspect, elasticity, and vivacity of youth, but the graceful and polished bearing of the Spanish cavalier. His voice, too, has more than the remains of beauty; and his performance of the part, taken altogether, is superior to any that we have witnessed since the days of Tamburini. Mademoiselle Titians, of course, was the *Donna Anna*, well known to be the very finest of all her parts. This accomplished lady, till she came to England, was wholly a German singer. She had never sung on the Italian stage, and could not even, we believe, speak the language. She has made great progress in the Italian language and the Italian style; but it is still easy to perceive that she is most at home in the music of her own country. The case is different with Giuglini: his *Don Ottavio* is a very fine performance; but he treats Mozart too much as if the great German were a Donizetti or a Verdi. His reading of the exquisite air, "Il mio tesoro," is, we will not say deformed, but injured by Italian floriture of very questionable taste. Miss Victoire Balle was a charming *Zerlina*—lovely in face and form, graceful and delicate in manner, and exquisitely finished in vocal execution. If her performance had a fault, it was that she was too elegant and refined. *Zerlina*, after all, is but a coarse, vulgar country jilt; and Malibran, a woman of acute discernment, so read the character. *Donna Elvira* had an excellent representative in Mlle. Varneri, an accomplished singer and intelligent actress. Zelger's *Leporello* was respectable, and the same thing may be said of Lanzoni's *Masetto*. The orchestra of this theatre is greatly improved under the able direction of Mr. Benedict; and the chorus, too, is powerful, and well disciplined. We have seldom heard a greater effect produced than by the fine chorus, "Venite pur avanti," the concluding shout, "Viva la Libertà!" was actually electrifying; and the chorus (a thing which rarely happens) was encored with thunders of applause. Altogether, this performance did great honour to the Drury-lane Italian Opera.

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS had their annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on the evening of Friday, last week. This is a valuable benevolent institution, founded in 1839, for the purpose of affording relief to distressed female members of the profession who do not come within the scope of the Royal Society of Musicians, that excellent institution providing only for such females as are widows of its members. The affairs of the society are managed by a committee of ladies eminent in the profession; and we learn with pleasure that it is growing in prosperity and usefulness. The concert was attended by a large and fashionable assembly. There was an excellent orchestra, conducted by Professor Sterndale Bennett, and a number of eminent vocal and instrumental performers, among whom were Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Poole, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Santley, Mlle. Moesner (the celebrated harpist); the brothers Holmes, the violinists; and Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, gave their gratuitous services.

On the same evening the London division of the HANDEL COMMEMORATION CHOR, numbering 1600 voices, had a rehearsal at Exeter Hall, under the conductorship of Mr. Costa; Mr. Brownsmith presiding at the organ. The evening was devoted to the double choruses in Handel's "Israel in Egypt," which, sung by such a host, had an effect of indescribable grandeur. Many distinguished visitors were present, among whom were the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Wilton, Lady Dover, Lady Blantyre, Lord Fitzgerald, the Bishops of London, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Hereford, Lichfield, Winchester, and Worcester, the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hale, Sir Joseph Paxton, Lady Hume Campbell, Lady Dillon, and Mr. Bernal Osborne.

At the third matinée of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday, Joachim delighted the audience by his performance in Mozart's quintet in G minor and in Beethoven's quartet in A, No. 5. This incomparable violinist never played more beautifully than on this occasion, and was ably supported in the above pieces by Messrs. Goffrie, Richard and Henry Blagrove, and Piatti. Madame Schumann played superbly in a fine composition of her late husband, the quintet in E flat for the piano and stringed instruments. Our favourable impression of this work, when it was played by Pauer last season, is fully confirmed by a rehearing. The melodies are flowing, and every movement abounds in new and masterly effects. In one of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte" Madame Schumann captivated the audience by the brilliancy, grace, and exquisite finish and expression of her playing. As usual at these matinées, the hall was crowded with the élite of the musical and fashionable world.

The LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION gave their last concert of this season at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Land. A selection of the finest old madrigals and modern glees was sung with admirable precision, spirit, and effect; and the entertainment was, as before, agreeably varied by Mr. Oliphant's interesting and amusing remarks on the different pieces performed. The room was filled to the doors by an attentive and gratified audience.

On the evening of the same day SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI gave their annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. It was an elegant and classical entertainment. The instrumental music consisted of Beethoven's sonata in A, for the pianoforte and violoncello, performed by M. Charles Hallé and Signor Piatti; Beethoven's sonata in E flat, op. 29, played by M. Hallé; a solo on the violoncello, composed and performed by Signor Piatti; Chopin's "Polonaise Brillante," played by Hallé and Piatti; and Vieuxtemps' fantasia for the violin, on themes from the "Lombardi," performed by Herr Louis Ries. The vocal portion of the entertainment included two pieces from Meyerbeer's new opera, "Le Pardon de Ploërmel," now heard for the first time in England. The one was a "berceuse," or cradle-song, "Dors, petite," a simple, plaintive melody, which Madame Ferrari sang with great sweetness and feeling; the other was a quartet, "Bonjour, bergers," an original and dramatic composition, sung with great effect by Madame Ferrari, Miss Palmer, Mr. Tennant, and Signor Ferrari. There was a selection from Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," including some of the most pleasing things in that beautiful work—the tenor song, "O meadow, clad in early green," sung by Mr. Tennant; the duet, "Can I not find thee," sung by Madame Ferrari and Mr. Tennant; the air, "Tis jolly to hunt," sung by Signor Ferrari; and the fine trio, "Shall a clown that beauty wear?" Among the miscellaneous vocal pieces were Spohr's duet, "Dearest, let thy footsteps follow," sung by Signor and Madame Ferrari; the grand aria, "Lascia amor," from Handel's "Orlando," sung by Signor Ferrari with great energy and power; and the Scottish ballad, "Of a' the airts the wind can blaw," sung by Madame Ferrari with exquisite simplicity and tenderness. She is a Scotchwoman, and sings the music of her country with more true national character and feeling than any other vocalist we know. As is always the case with the concerts given by these distinguished and respected professors, the rooms were full of elegant and fashionable company.

A Spanish Royal decree declares that on the 1st of April, 1862, will be opened, in Madrid, a public exhibition of agricultural and manufactured products, workmanship, and objects of art, as well for the peninsula and for the adjacent islands as for the foreign provinces and our African possessions. To compete at this exhibition are invited all the American republics of Spanish origin, also the kingdom of Portugal.

The Board of Trade have cancelled the certificate of service of Captain William Maxton, late master of the ship *Rose of Sharon*, which went on shore off Cape Rozelle, near Cherbourg. At the expiration of twelve months Captain Maxton will be allowed to go up to pass an examination for a certificate of competency.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A vaudeville by MM. Labiche and Lefrana, entitled "L'Avocat d'un Grec," forms the basis of a new piece at this theatre, produced on Monday, and entitled "Retained for the Defence." The adaptation is by Mr. John Oxenford, and, we scarcely need add, is most skillfully accomplished. The nature of the plot and interest is such as to test the principle of realism in dramatic representation. What we call vulgar life and sheer stupidity form the *matériel* of the action. The actual is all, and the ideal nothing. The persons are accordingly caricatures, their attitude and costume grotesque. At the head of the group is Mr. Robson, a barber, named *Parkins*, who is tried at the Central Court for stealing a watch, but acquitted, owing, as is supposed, to the ingenuity of his counsel, Mr. *White-wash* (Mr. George Vining). So thinks, at least, Mr. *Mottley de Windsor* (Mr. G. Cooke), a retired soapboiler, who, nevertheless, believes in the innocence of the prisoner, and, in the excitement of the moment, offers his daughter *Agatha* (Miss Cottrell) to the successful advocate. A party is the consequence, to which *Parkins* is invited—a circumstance at which *White-wash* revolts, for he suspects his client to have been guilty, and plumes himself on the triumph of his forensic skill. He communicates his conviction to *De Windsor*, who is in his turn horrified, and resolves not to marry his daughter to one who values himself on the perversion of truth. *White-wash* is surprised, and would again change his ground. All this while *Parkins* is really innocent, but he is so stupid an individual that he cannot make his case clear to himself or any one else. Mr. Robson, of course, makes up the part—a model halfpenny barber, contrasted with the bedizened denizens of a *quasi* fashionable party, and bewildered between the ices and the ladies, his real and his questionable innocence, his assumed guilt and conscious purity, and the entire unsuitability of his position and his natural awkwardness. Infinite are the lights and shades that Mr. Robson scatters over the character and situations. To describe them in detail is impossible. It is sufficient to add that in Mr. Robson's hands the part is a great success, and is likely to secure a permanent place in the repertoire of the Olympic.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—The new picture of the Holy City of Benares and the Sacred Ganges is one of especial merit. It is painted by Mr. Robert Burford and Mr. Henry C. Selous, from drawings taken on the spot, and presents all the features and adjuncts of the scene with photographic accuracy. We hardly recollect having seen water so well painted, and the boats really seem to move. The view forms, indeed, a magnificent amphitheatre, occupied with temples, sacred buildings, gilded pagodas, and elegant mosques; among them that of Aurangzeb, with its tall and slender minarets. The trees are also prominent and interesting objects, the Peepul not the least; and the pavilions vary the view on the banks of the river agreeably enough. The general effect is that of a gorgeous assemblage of rich objects, whether of art or nature, relieved by episodes of animated life, both on water and land, composing an Oriental history of picturesqueness and costly, and sometimes eccentric, customs. Pleasure-boats, marriage processions, and floating litter of the dead, alike claim attention. The distribution of light and shade throughout the picture is admirable. Altogether it is a scene of enchantment, which will be visited by multitudes, and prove more instructive than the most vivid description of a printed volume.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.—On Tuesday the Coloured Opera Troupe had a concert, which was fashionably attended.

MADAME FREZZOLINI is in town en route for the United States. The great cantatrice has refused the most liberal offers at Paris, at St. Petersburg, and at Rio Janeiro, preferring a more independent and less laborious career in America. She has been singing in Paris the past season with what the "musical journal of France" calls a "desperate perfection," and in all the elements of a great artiste La Frenzzolini is still unrivalled. Her *Leonore*, in the "Trovatore," in the opinion of Verdi, has never been approached by any other artiste.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."—This is the name of a picture painted by Church (whose "Niagara" is familiar to many of our readers) over which the New York critics and connoisseurs are going into more than ordinary raptures. The papers of New York are unanimous in their enthusiasm; and even the poets are pelting it with their sonnets. Mr. Church had previously distinguished himself as a painter of South American scenery; but his last work is regarded as a prodigy of perfection. We understand that "The Heart of the Andes" will soon be exhibited in London.

AT EAST MOULSEY, SURREY, a lecture was delivered last week on behalf of the fund for building new schools in connection with the parish church of this place, by Samuel Gee, Esq., R.A. Music, organist and choir master of the parish church, Chertsey. The subject chosen by the talented lecturer was "Church Music," and the illustrations were very efficiently sung by the choir of the parish church, Chertsey.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.—A new comet is said to be now visible in America. From observations made at the Observatory in Cambridge, United States, during the first week of its appearance (April 23-29), Mr. Stafford, of Cambridge, has calculated the elements of its orbit, and its course for the rest of the time when it will be seen. It is now moving nearly south, and will continue to do so until it is lost in the sun's rays. May 29th it comes nearest the sun, and is then at one-fifth the earth's distance from it. It will again be seen in June. It is growing somewhat brighter as it is nearing the sun; but it will be barely visible to the naked eye, if at all, in about two or three weeks. It will be then above the head of Orion. In June it will need a powerful telescope to see it. The length of its orbit is not yet ascertained.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have news from the Sandwich Islands, dated at Honolulu on the 18th of February. The late freshet at Nuanu Valley caused much damage. A party of excursionists had visited the volcano at Mauna Loa, and one of them writes:—"The stream of lava was flowing at the rate of eight miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way. The sides were fifteen feet in height, rising at an angle of ninety-five degrees; the width was nearly half a mile, and came running on irresistibly. It was glowing at a red heat, while an occasional opening would give an insight to the inner mass, heated to a fervent heat. The British war-ship *Calypso* sailed for the scene of destruction, having the King and the English Consul on board. The officers of the ship were provided with instruments for taking observations on the mountain, and, if practicable, would ascend to the crater."

ANOTHER TALKING FISH.—A French correspondent of the *Field* says:—"The talking fish has a rival—another Richmond in the field—in the shape of a French seal, which answers entirely to the description given by your correspondent. It is advertised all over France, and visits the country fairs as the Neyt Soak, or Poisson Vivant. It is nothing more nor less than a large seal, about seven feet in length, and very plump and glossy. Its abode is a large tub of fresh water, about ten feet by six, round which it swims with great velocity. It is about five years old, and has evidently been some time in captivity, as one of its sides is rubbed bald against the tub, round which it always swims the same way. Its accomplishments are nearly the same as those of its English rival. It answers to the name of Cocot, turns round in the water, raises itself to the edge of the tub, and kisses its master's face, and would do the same for any young lady, but that there is generally a scream and a scramble when the proposition is made."

WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.—The last few days have thrown considerable light on the character of the buildings which are at present the site of the excavations in the Roman city of Uriconium. A continuous outer wall has been traced, bordering what was evidently the Roman street, now the Watling-street road, and facing the west to a distance of about eighty feet southwards, where another wall was found running eastward at right angles from it. Within these walls is a large interior court, with a fine brick herringbone pavement, like that in the building first laid open to the north of the old wall. The sides of this court towards the street appear to have been occupied by rooms of small dimensions, which perhaps served for shops or offices. In one of them, the floor of which is about ten feet from the present level of the ground, was found a quantity of unused charcoal, as though it had been a charcoal dépôt, either for sale or for the use of the more important buildings to the east. One or two weights, with numbers upon them, and various other objects, have been found in these small rooms. Among other things found in this part of the excavations are one or two finger-rings, and human remains have again been met with. At the north-western corner of the court there is a wide opening in the western wall, approached from the street by an inclined plane formed of several large flagstones, as though to allow carriages to enter the court, the level of which is higher than that of the street. A little further south there is another but smaller entrance through the same, approached by stone steps. The stones of both are considerably worn by use. The back or eastern side of the court appears to have been occupied by the better apartments of a very important mansion, running southward from the hypocaustus already opened (an engraving of which has appeared in this Journal), and these will now be immediately uncovered, and we may hope for interesting results. It may be remarked that traces of the use of mineral coal in the houses of Uriconium have already been met with.



THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT ON MONDAY WEEK.

GRAND FIELD-DAY AT ALDERSHOTT.

ON Monday week, as stated in our last impression, the first grand field-day for the season was held at Aldershot, in the presence of the Queen.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the Ladies and Equerries in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace shortly before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., for the camp at Aldershot, where the Royal party arrived at half-past five o'clock. The Queen drove out, and inspected the new permanent cavalry barracks; and in the evening her Majesty had a dinner party

at the Royal Pavilion. On Sunday morning her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, attended Divine service in the military chapel in the south camp.

Early on Monday morning the camp presented an appearance of great activity, and the troops were under arms at nine o'clock. Owing, however, to some smart showers, the march was delayed until after ten o'clock, when the entire force under General Knollys' command, consisting of three brigades of infantry under Majors-General Lord W. Paulet, Hon. A. Spencer, and Lawrence, and a cavalry brigade under Major-General Lawrenson, passed through the south camp and across the moor to the steep knolls and ridges

which stretch between the Royal Pavilion and the high picturesque mound known as Caesar's Camp, on the Winchester road. The force mustered 11,270 bayonets and 1300 sabres, and, inclusive of the Engineers and Military Train, formed a total of a little over 13,000 officers and men, and eighteen guns. A series of brilliant manoeuvres was then carried into execution, after which the troops marched past the Queen in brigades, the cavalry first, and then the infantry, with the Royal Artillery attached to each brigade, the united bands of each brigade playing as the different regiments passed by. Immediately after the marching past her Majesty proceeded to the Royal Pavilion, and, after lunching, left the camp for Farnborough, where a special train



THE TALKING AND PERFORMING FISH NOW BEING EXHIBITED IN LONDON.—SEE NEXT PAGE

was in waiting to convey her to London. The Queen and the Princesses were in open carriages drawn by four greys. The Prince Consort wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Rifles. He was mounted, and, with the Duke of Cambridge, rode about the field, evincing great interest in the evolutions of the troops.

JULES SANDEAU, THE FRENCH DRAMATIST.

THE literary reputation of M. Jules Sandeau, the author of several novels of great merit, such as "Madame de Sommerville," "Marianna," "Le Docteur Herbeau," &c., and of many very successful comedies, among which may be cited "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," and the "Ceinture Dorée," has led to his being recently elected a member of the Académie Française, in the place of the late M. Brifant. The ceremony attending the formal reception of M. Sandeau as a member of the Institute took place on Thursday, the 26th inst. The complimentary discourse usual on these occasions was pronounced by M. Vetot. M. Sandeau has laboured so long and so ably in the cause of the purification of French theatrical writings that he seems to have merited his envied *fauteuil* as much for his personal character as for his remarkable literary talents; and we much rejoice to see him thus honoured. Jules Sandeau was born at Niort, in 1810, and was sent to Paris as a law student; but he soon turned his attention to literary pursuits, and first showed himself as a writer in the columns of the *Figaro*. However, his connection with this humorous journal was not of long duration, and he soon produced his first romance, "Madame de Sommerville," which was appreciated by the French public. From that time forward he has continued to serve the cause of literature and the purity of manners in a long series of successful productions. M. Sandeau married the daughter of a former Commissary-General of Nantes, and his partner worthily shares his honours and his position. Besides being a member of the French Academy, M. Sandeau is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and one of the curators of the celebrated Mazarine Library.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(From Designs in the Parisian Journal des Demoiselles.)

THE present month, so fertile in its productions, and so genial to the display of feminine toilet, may be said to inaugurate the fine season. Notwithstanding the sounds of war abroad, let us not on that account neglect the duties which the embellishment of our toilets imposes upon us.

Dresses for the month of June will be very varied in the form of their bodies. The long basques will disappear, and fine robes à grande casaque are to take their place. Flounces will be still in the ascendant. As for colour, lilac and nankeen predominate. Mantelets and casques are much in fashion. It should be remarked, however, that the mantelet should be cut absolutely like a shawl: no others will be worn. Lute string shawls, or cashmere edged with lace, are to be preferred for grande toilette. A mantelet of the same colour as the dress may also be worn with distinction.

Straw bonnets come naturally with June. They will not be worn with much trimming; but a fine, simple flower is elegant and pretty. There should be no other ribbons about them but the strings. Rice-straw bonnets, trimmed with flowers, edged with rather wide plaid ribbon, curtain and strings to match, and black lace intermixed with the flowers of the curtain, are also in good taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Silk walking dress, the front of the skirt ornamented with embroidered trimmings, as well as the corsage and sleeves. Bonnet in tulle, trimmed with silk rosettes, coloured strings. Mantelet of black silk, small and pointed behind, and furnished with two deep lace edgings.

Fig. 2. An evening dress, with double skirt, the lower one with a flounce, and the upper one ornamented with box plaits, serving as points of attachment for the lace trimmings. Berthe corsage, composed of ribbon, arranged lozenge-wise, and edged with box plaiting; sleeves in the same style, with the under-sleeves in tulle. Head-dress of velvet, ornamented with feathers on one side, and gilt tassels on the other. Pearl necklace.

Fig. 3. Silk walking dress, with very narrow flounces, the borders of which should be of a different tint to that of the flounce and the skirt, the top of every third flounce finishing with a band of velvet. Corsage high, clasped with four velvet bands; amethyst buttons; pagoda sleeves, festooned with two velvet bands corresponding with those of the corsage. Crape or silk bonnet.

THE PERFORMING FISH.

WE this week give an illustration of the Talking Fish, an account of which appeared in a previous Number. This extraordinary amphibious creature is by this time, probably as well known to our readers as to ourselves. It has, we believe, excited much curiosity, and been visited by multitudes. Though now tame and domestic, it is naturally ferocious. It is certainly remarkable for its size and weight—measuring twelve feet in length, and weighing eight hundredweight. It has two rows of teeth and is covered with fine hair. It eats nearly forty-five pounds of fish per diem. Its fins are



JULES SANDEAU, THE FRENCH DRAMATIST, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

curious. They resemble hands, and will bend and develop a hand with joints like the human wrists and elbows. At command it presents either the right or left to its keeper. At night it reposes on damp boards, and will exist for days out of the water. Its eyes are, as we have already stated, large, bright, beautiful, and intelligent. It is, however, generally allowed that the term "fish" is partly a misnomer—the animal is, in fact, a specimen of the small-tailed seal, *Phoca leptonyx* of De Blainville, the *Stenochynchus leptonyx* of Fred. Cuvier, and described as such by Dr. Hamilton, in the eighth volume of "The Naturalist's Library," referred to also by Professor Owen under the same name in the twelfth volume of "The Annals of Natural History" (1843, p. 331), but not the specie described and figured under that name by Dr. Gray in the illustrations to the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue by the same authority, to which he has given the trivial name of the "Sea Leopard." For these references we are indebted to the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, which appear to have taken great pains with the subject. The same critic states that "the brain cavity is large, and the brain highly convoluted, being ranked by Professor Owen in the highest of his animal brain types." The species, however, is rare in the museums, and certainly singular as an exhibition. It is an Antarctic species, and a veritable reality. On its first announcement the public probably suspected some trick, but the affair is perfectly genuine, and one that to the naturalist is of great interest.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.

THE Engraving on page 508 represents some of the principal objects of art which have been selected by the council of the Crystal Palace Art-Union for distribution among its members.

In the establishment of this Art-Union the object sought to be attained is the diffusion of a love for the finer productions of art-manufacture, and an elevation of the standard of taste among the general public. The council of the society contains the names of many of the most eminent of our artists. It is under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister, and Lord Talbot de Malahide. It would be difficult to find an array of names better calculated to gain the confidence of the public than of those noblemen and gentlemen who are thus associated together. The earliest announcement of the promoters of the Crystal Palace described the objects of its establishment to be, among others, that of affording to the English people an opportunity of blending instruction with pleasure; of educating them by the eye; and quickening and purifying their tastes by the habit of recognising the beautiful in the many forms in which it would be presented to them. It is no exaggeration to say that the resources of the Crystal Palace already supply the means of aiding in a comprehensive educational progress, more especially in reference to art, which is altogether without precedent; and there can be no room for doubt that the varied and extensive collections of works of art at the Palace have greatly assisted in the formation of sounder and more correct views respecting the principles which should guide the artist in the formative and decorative processes. The Art-Union now established will, if carried out with that energy and good taste which have hitherto marked its progress, lend further additional aid in the same direction, by diffusing among the homes of the English people works of art of undoubted excellence, as well in their design and decoration as in their workmanship. Hitherto "Art-Unions" have been too confined in their scope and action; they have existed only for the engraver and the painter. The subscribers have had no power of selection afforded them. An engraving—not always happy in its style, nor first-rate in its execution, selected by the managing body—has been allotted to each subscriber; and it would be strange indeed if the subject, however satisfactory or pleasing in the opinion of the few judges who selected it, should be found to give equal pleasure to the whole body of subscribers. This objection is completely removed by the Crystal Palace Art-Union. For each person, whatsoever be his taste, there is a work of art which will please and gratify; and there is this additional recommendation, that any article which may be selected is really and intrinsically worth the subscription fee. The value attached to these specimens of art is not a merely nominal one, but, having regard to the cost of the production, each and all of them are honestly worth the

sum paid by the members as their subscription. As will be seen from the Engraving which we give, the works include bronzes, and specimens of ceramic art and sculpture. Added to these there are some magnificent photographic views of the exterior and interior of the Crystal Palace; gems of picturesque views of the fountains and terraces, of the groups of sculpture and façades of the Fine Arts Courts; photographs of works of art of ancient and modern times, which contrast with the varied foliage and flowers of the Palace, the delicate traceries of the Alhambra, the calm repose of Egyptian art, the classic forms of Greece and Rome; the richness of Renaissance and Italian styles of execution; the restored beauties of Pompeii, and copies of many other of those invaluable collections of art which have been brought together from all countries and all times to give completeness to the Crystal Palace. The colossal views of the exterior and interior of the Palace are the most successful pictures upon a large scale which have perhaps ever yet been taken by photography. Sharp, clear, distinct in outline, and rich in colour, they reflect the highest credit upon the skilful manipulation of Mr. Philip Delamotte, by whom they were taken. The ceramic busts of Ophelia and Miranda, from models by Mr. Calder Marshall, are full of expression and deep feeling, true to character, and are at the same time elegant in their outline. The material and execution are of the highest order. The Renaissance vase, in ceramic statuary, is chastely formed, and its ornament in harmony with the general design. The ceramo-graphic vases, which are reproductions of the Greco-Etruscan mortuary urns, are remarkable for the extreme accuracy with which they are reproduced, and the beauty of their outline. The Ariosto vase, in Parian, with chased gold enrichments, would be a charming ornament to the boudoir, as would also the exquisite swan tazza and porcelain cruche, with its delicate Italian ornamentation in enamel and chased gold. Not less deserving of

a place in these objects of art is the tasteful Ariosto vase, and the Verulam vase and stand, with Italian arabesques, enamelled cameos, and chased gold enrichments. The tazza in electro-bronze, by Messrs. Elkington, represents in its decorations "The Seasons." The design and grouping of the figures, and the arrangement of the foliage and tracery, are tasteful and appropriate; and it is one of the most successful of the many elegant works which have been produced by this eminent firm of art-manufacturers.

We understand that already the list of subscriptions contains the names of more subscribers than were expected to be obtained in the first year of the existence of the Art-Union. Its success is, indeed, fully assured. The drawing for the prizes will take place some time in the month of July. The works of art intended for the subscribers from which we have selected our group are at present placed in the Sheffield Court of the Crystal Palace.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Salisbury Meeting was as lively as the Doncaster one was dull, and Sir Hercules and Schism had two splendid set-tos, ending in a dead heat and a head. Lord Palmerston's "green and orange cap" was never in greater force—thrice over he won with the "elegant little pony" Romsey; and his Mainstone scored the first victory for King Tom's stock, beating Lady Falconer cleverly. Old Fisherman made another unsuccessful appearance, but he "came" rather too soon, and could not even beat Bevis, of Lord Palmerston's Buckthorn blood, over three miles. With the Benhams all goodness seems to have departed from the old horse, and he has become merely an able "second." Bath, as usual, had "a merrie meeting," and the race for the Biennial Stakes, which Lupellus won after a close struggle, witnessed the reappearance of Charles Marlow in the saddle for the first time for four years, since Palmer's Nettle went over the chains with him. Bartholomew, who can manage 8 st. 10 lb., but does not, we believe, intend to try 8 st. 7 lb. again, rode at the former weight in this race on Tricolour. Trumpeter's victory was achieved in a canter; and it would seem, from Marionette's total decline, that the chestnut son of Orlando is to be the horse of Danbury.

The Epsom Meeting commences on Tuesday; and Lupellus, with no penalty, is in the Woodcock Stakes; and, with 5 lb. ex., in the Two-Year-Old Stakes. As far as we can hear, the northern list of horses is to be Balamoon, Gamster, Phantom, Ticket-of-Leave, Bankrupt, Burgomaster, Napoleon, and Cavendish; with Templeman or Charlton, Ashmall, Withington, G. Oates, Bullock, Basham, Bumbly, and Aldcroft, as their riders. It is not quite settled if Aldcroft can be spared to ride Cavendish; and, if he cannot, the Richmond brown will perhaps be confided to James Mann, who has ridden him at exercise a great deal. He is said to have been tried with Leamington Electric (J. Coater), Gaspard (W. Boyce), Volcano (Nat), Marionette, Trumpeter (A. Day), Promised Land (Fordham or W. Day), Musjid (Wells), &c., will be the leading components of the southern division, with such outsiders as may drop in before the day. On paper, Trumpeter's is far the best public form, to our mind; and we must confess to a strong mistrust of the staying powers of both Promised Land and Musjid. If "the Royal chestnut" cannot win, nothing but an accident, to all seeming, ought to keep him from being placed. Even upon that point, as regards the two favourites we really have doubts, and expect to see it a case of "distance-cracking." Mayonaise will frighten everything out of the Oaks, unless it be Schism, Castanetta (a promising mare last year), Yellow Rose, Joyeuse, Raspberry, Rosabel, Ariadne, &c.

It seems that in the Belvoir kennel the huntsman lot has fallen not on the first but on the second whip, James Cooper, who had whipped in to poor Goodall for seven seasons. It is rather remarkable that Goodall himself was raised in the same way when Tom Goosey left, and never was a first whip. So completely had Will enticed himself in the hearts of the hunt and the whole county, that many say they cannot believe he is dead, and never will till next season comes round, and they miss his cheery greeting at the cover-side. His widow, who is left with eleven children, the youngest only fourteen weeks, is going to live in a house of the Duke in the centre of Croxton Park. Harry Sebright has become Lord Henry Bentinck's huntsman; and the renowned Dick Burton, who merely left his Quorn home and took charge of the kennel last year to oblige his Lordship, has given up hunting for ever. Forty-seven couple of foxhounds belonging to the late Sir W. R. Vaughan, of Rhûd, are for sale; and the admirer of easy cover hacks will have a field-day at Monday on Tattersall's, among "Mr. Milward's ponies," which come up this year thirteen strong.

On Monday the All England Eleven play twenty-two of Hallam and Staveley at Hyde Park, Sheffield, and on Thursday they meet twenty-two at Broughton. On Thursday, also, the United All England meet eighteen of Christ Church and two bowlers. Hearne and Lockyer have begun well in their batting, and the latter made fifty-two at Manchester against professional bowling; while Caffya opened rather badly, with only one for his score. In the week between Epsom and Ascot the two Elevens will measure their strength at Lord's.

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Landsdown Trial Stakes.—Pellicita, 1. Pavilion, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Lupellus, 1. Hartley Wintney, 2. Bath Handicap.—Blackmail, 1. Schism, 2. Second Year of the Biennial Stakes.—Trumpeter, 1. Highwayman, 2. County Members' Plate.—Eltham Beauty, 1. Ferndale, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Mushroom, 1. Ferndale, 2. Weston Stakes.—Seclusion, 1. Emily, 2. Somersetshire Stakes.—Schism, 1. Pensioner, 2. The Shorts.—Marmalade, 1. Hassock, 2. Dyrham Park Handicap.—Charles the Second, 1. Peccress, 2. Aristocratic Handicap.—Tame Deer, 1. Catherine, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

DERBY.—2 to 1 agst Promised Land (6 and off), 6 to 1 agst Trumpeter (6), 6 to 1 agst Musjid (off), 20 to 1 agst Gamster (off), 30 to 1 agst Balamoon (off), 1000 to 1 agst Glenbrook (6), 1000 to 1 agst Marionette (6), 40 to 1 agst Ticket-of-Leave (6), 40 to 1 agst Cavendish (off), 50 to 1 agst Glenue colt (6), 50 to 1 agst Defender (6), 50 to 1 agst Volcano (off), 50 to 1 agst Acton (off), 1000 to 1 agst Enfield (off).

CRICKET.—Monday was the first day of the match between the Marylebone Club and Ground and the County of Kent, at Lord's Ground. The match was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, and terminated in favour of the Marylebone Club. In the first innings the Kent scored 33; the Marylebone Club and Ground, 112. In their second innings the Kent scored 90, leaving the Marylebone Club and Ground 17 runs to make in order to win, which they accomplished with the loss of one wicket.

United All-England Eleven v. Twenty-two of the United Master Butchers' Club: Wednesday was the third day of this match, it being commenced on Monday, and each day the Surrey Ground, Kennington-oval, on which it was played, presented a most animated appearance. The United All-England Eleven displayed some brilliant cricket, and their doings in gaining the victory will be illustrated by the following score:—United All-England, 1st Inn., 100; 2d Inn., 206. Master Butchers', 1st Inn., 86; 2d Inn., 68.

EXTRAORDINARY WALKING FEAT.—It is stated that last week an old man, 88 years of age, completed a walk from London to Sunderland. He belonged to the latter town, and had been to the metropolis to see a son who had arrived from India, and is now in the Military Hospital. Setting out on his return, the old man went to the King's-cross station; but, on putting his hand into his pocket when about to pay for his ticket, he found that his purse, containing a sovereign, was gone. He had only five shillings left, and with this he set out to walk. When he had expended the money he sold his overcoat for eight shillings; he occasionally begged when driven to it by necessity. The journey occupied about three weeks.

The Victoria Rifles had a grand field-day on Wednesday at Balcumb, a place on the South-Eastern Railway, a little beyond Reigate.

LIMERICK ELECTION RIOTS.—A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against the police, and Mr. Bell, the magistrate in command during the late riots.

A correspondent of the *Nord* announces the suicide at Turin of Count Sforza, of Milan, first Aide-de-Camp to General Fanti. The Count being in a weak state of health, the General had advised him to retire from the service; but the idea of retiring at such a moment so much affected the Count that, in a moment of desperation, he threw himself from a window, and was killed on the spot.

TESTIMONIAL.—Two handsome silver vases are about to be presented to Captain T. E. Rogers, I.N., Superintendent of the Bengal Marine, on his retirement in October, 1887, subscribed for by officers and men of the department over which he presided for more than ten years—"in testimony of their sense of his justice and impartiality towards them; of his untiring energy and conspicuous zeal for the public service; and as a memento of their respect, esteem, and lasting good wishes."

STRIKE OF THE COALWHIPPERS OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—On Wednesday morning, about 2000 coalwhippers of the Port of London turned out on strike for an advance of wages, from the sum of sixpence to ninepence per ton for their labour. They went in procession, accompanied by a band of music, flags, &c., through Wapping, Ratcliff, and other places near the waterside, where the coalships and colliers are daily cleared of their freight, calling upon their fellow-labourers not to work for the starvation price which the middlemen had been paying them since the establishment of the truck system. The strike is the result of a meeting on Monday night last, where resolutions for the advancement of their interests were unanimously adopted. The greatest order prevailed throughout the proceedings. Bodies of men were likewise engaged in small boats on the river, with drums and fife, and colours flying, and displaying large placards, calling on all the coalwhippers to assist in the cause.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

at 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.	MOON.	RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.			
May 18.	29.737	53.6	51.4	93	10	49.8	57.8	N.	230	.000
" 19.	29.725	54.3	48.0	81	9	50.0	64.0	NNW. Y.	337	.001
" 20.	29.748	53.5	50.6	90	10	50.0	59.3	N. NNE.	271	.078
" 21.	29.905	54.3	48.4	82	10	48.5	57.1	NNE.	382	.235
" 22.	30.090	46.0	40.6	83	5	45.5	50.8	SE. ENE.	338	.000
" 23.	30.027	50.0	43.7	80	4	41.7	64.7	NNE. ENE.	290	.002
" 24.	29.932	55.0	47.9	79	8	42.3	65.4	E. ENE.	179	.000

Wheat is being dispatched as rapidly as possible from Odessa to France, owing to the fact that all quantities shipped to that country after the 1st of June next will be liable to the old sliding scale of duties.

The source of the Ticino is in Switzerland, near Mount St. Gothard. The river is about 112 miles in length, but it is navigable for only seventy miles. It was on the borders of the Ticino that Hannibal, descending from the Alps, defeated Publius Cornelius Scipio.

On Sunday week a man named William Hart died at Carron, at the age of ninety-four, who had been eighty years in the employment of the Carron Company. During that long time he had not been more than two days absent from his work. He was at the forging of the celebrated Waterloo cannonades.

The Admiralty have ordered the circulation of the useful and practical little pamphlet issued by the National Life-boat Institution, "On the Management of Boats in Heavy Surfs," throughout her Majesty's fleet. It has also been ordered to be distributed amongst officers of the Coast-guard, and the Trinity House Corporation have sent it to all their light-house-keepers and pilot stations.

A correspondent from the Sonthal Pergunnahs informs the *Calcutta Phoenix* that there is just now a great decrease in the destruction of human lives by tigers and leopards, as thirty of these ferocious animals have been destroyed within the past six or eight months. But another evil has just presented itself in the shape of elephants: these animals have been roving at large about the hilly part of the district, committing all kinds of depredations.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company is called for the 8th of June, to approve the hands of a provisional arrangement entered into with Government. Authority will be asked for the creation of new capital to the extent of £800,000, in preference shares of £5 each. The board is to be entirely reconstituted, and reduced in number.

"THE TOSS-UP OF A HALFPENNY."—The *Bath Journal* states that when a compromise was decided upon for the borough of Chippenham, two friends of Messrs. Boldero and Long, the Conservative candidates, to whom the matter was left, utterly unable to decide upon the merits of the two, agreed to toss up, when the halfpenny coming down tail deprived Colonel Boldero of his seat.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF THE STEREOSCOPE.—The following is the substance of a letter in the *Times*:—"A singular application of the stereoscope has recently been suggested by Professor Dove, of Berlin. If two accurately identical copies of ordinary print be placed side by side in the stereoscope they will not offer any unusual appearance; but if there be the slightest, although inappreciable, difference between the copies—as, for instance, in the interval separating the same words—the difference will be made evident in the stereoscope, by the elevation into relief (or the reverse) of the corresponding space above the adjoining parts. M. Dove proposes this as an infallible means of distinguishing a forged Bank note from a genuine one."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE dealings in Home Securities, for Money, have increased to some extent when compared with several previous weeks; but the operations for Time have been somewhat restricted. Prices have rather advanced, and there is more confidence amongst dealers generally that present rates will be supported, more especially as Lord Derby has given some kind of assurance that England will remain neutral during the present struggle in Piedmont.

Great ease has been apparent in the money market, and the rates of discount have given way, owing, in some measure, to the large amount of surplus capital seeking employment. Choice short paper has been discounted in Lombard-street at 3 per cent, and longer dated at 3½ to 3¼. The applications for discount at the Bank of England have been trifling. We may observe, however, that many of the bill-brokers have declined to take six months' paper except at from 4 to 4½ per cent. On Thursday the Bank directors made no change in their minimum charge. Most of the joint-stock banks have reduced their allowance on deposits to 2½ per cent. For sums below £500 the London and Westminster allows only 2 per cent. Throughout the Continent money has ruled lower in price, and the demand has materially declined. At Hamburg the rate is 2; at Amsterdam, 3 per cent.

About £250,000 in gold has reached us from St. Petersburg, and £42,000 has been sent into the Bank. The whole of the arrivals from other quarters (about £400,000) have been absorbed for the Continent. The silver mania for the East appears to be steadily decreasing, the amount forwarded by the present packet to Bombay being £201,750, of which £152,500 is on Government account.

The bills of the International Security Bank of Havannah have been returned, with a request that they shall be presented again after the arrival of the next mail.

Commercial affairs on the Continent continue in a depressed state. Letters from Germany state that many of the large speculative houses continue to fail, and that other bankruptcies are anticipated.

The returns of the Board of Trade of the value of our export trade in April, and during the first four months of the present year, are favourable. The shipments last month were valued at £11,330,730, against £9,451,433 in the corresponding period in 1885; and £9,985,844 in 1883. During the four months the exports were £41,851,524, against £32,961,723 in 1885; and £38,313,337 in 1887.

The directors of the Bank of Australia will propose a dividend at the next half-yearly meeting at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income-tax.

Although there appears to be a great want of confidence in commercial circles in France, the value of the French Rentes continues to be well supported, the Three per Cents having been done this week at 61½. 100. During the month of April the total imports of bullion into France were £3,747,332—viz., £2,924,664 in gold, and £822,668 silver. The exports amounted to £1,273,767—viz., £701,592 gold, and £572,175 silver.

The transfer-books at the Bank of England will close on the 10th of June, and reopen on the 15th of July.

The transactions in Home Stocks on Monday were very moderate, yet prices generally ruled steady. Bank Stock realised 22½, 220; and India Loan Scrip, 92½. The Reduced were done at 90½ ¾; Consols, for Money, 91½ ¾; New Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; India Bonds, 9s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 22s. prem. On Tuesday prices were a shade higher, with a steady market.—Bank Stock closed at 22½; Reduced Three per Cents 90½ ¾; Consols for Money, 92¼; New Three per Cents, 91¼; New Three and a Half per Cents, 100; India Debentures, 93½; India Loan Scrip, 92¼; India Bonds, 17s. dis.; Consols for Account, 91½ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem. Very little change took place in the quotations on Wednesday, but the market was considered steady.—Bank Stock realised 22½ and 220; India Stock was 218; and India Loan Scrip, 93 and 92½; the Reduced Three per Cents were dealt in at 90½ ¾; Consols, 91½ ¾; New Three per Cents, 90½ ¾; New Two and a Half per Cents, 76; Long Annuities, 1860, 11½; India Debentures, 93½; India Bonds, 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 22s. prem. On Thursday, Consols touched 92½, and a purchase of £30,000 was effected on account of the Court of Chancery. The New Threes and the Reduced were 90½ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 22s. prem.; India Debentures, 93½; Bank Stock, 219 and 221; India Scrip, 2½ and 2 dis.

We have no important change to notice in the general condition of the Foreign Market. Compared with last week, rather more business has been transacted in it, but the improvement in prices has been trifling.—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 97½; Brazilian Four and a Half per Cents, 185½; Ditto, 185½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 75½; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 59½; Dutch Four per Cents, 91½; French Rentes, Three per Cents, 62½; Mexican Three per Cents, 16½; Peruvian Four and a Half per Cents, 82; Ditto, Unbarren, 77; Ditto, Dollar Bonds, 71; Peruvian Three per Cents, 62½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 39½; Russian Four and a Half per Cents, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 39½; Ditto, New Deferred, 27½; Turkish Six per Cents, 62; Ditto New, 53; Turkish Four per Cents, 16½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 34; Venezuela Two per Cents Deferred, 15½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in steady request, and prices have been fairly supported.—Australasia have marked 83½; Bank of Egypt, 20½; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 90½; Provincial of Westminster, 49½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; Oriental, 36½; Provincial of Ireland, 71½; Commercial of London, 17½; South Australia, 30; Union of Australia, 48½; Union of London, 24; and Western Bank of London, 31. The business of the last-mentioned bank is about to be transferred to the London and County.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been of a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 112½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888, 99; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 103; South Australia Six per Cents, 108½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½.

Miscellaneous Securities are flat. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have been done at 13½; Crystal Palace, 15; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 14; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80½; Ditto, New, 25½; Royal Mail Steam, 55½; South Australian Land, 35; Commercial Docks, 100; East and West India, 122; London, 80; St. Katharine, 85; Regent's Canal, 16; Chelsea Waterworks, 12½; Grand Junction, New, 36.

In a comparative sense, there has been more firmness in the Railway Share Market, and prices have slightly improved. The actual amount of business done in it, however, has been small, considering that the traffic receipts continue in excess of last year. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 75½; East Anglian, 13½; Eastern Counties, 52½; East Lancashire, 84; Great Northern, 94½; Ditto, A Stock, 80; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Great Western, 52½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 80; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85½; London and Blackwall, 61½; London and North-Western, 87½; London and South-Western, 87½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 95; Newcastle and Carlisle, 103; North British, 51½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 84½; Ditto, Leeds, 42½; Ditto, York, 60½; North Staffordshire, 124; South-Eastern, 62½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rents.—Chester and Holyhead, 46½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 92; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 144.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, Quarter Shares, No. 2, 10; Great Western, Redeemable Four and a Half per Cent, 93; Ditto, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 86; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 72; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26 Shares, 43; Midland Four and a Half per Cent Stock, 101; Norfolk Debenture, Four per Cent Shares, 84; North British, 107; North-Eastern, Consolidated Four per Cent, 92½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 116; Ditto Four and a Half per Cent Debenture Stock, in perpetuity, 106½; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 232.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 16½; Ditto Additional Capital, A, 63; Eastern Bengal, 31; East Indian, 97; Ditto, Four and a Half per Cent Debentures, 100; Grand Trunk of Canada, 31; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 60½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 70; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 186½; Great India Peninsula, 94½; Ditto, New, 21; Madras Five per Cent, 18½; Seinde, 18½; Punjab, 34.

FOREIGN.—Lombardo-Venetian, New, 54; Namur and Liège, 71; Paris and Lyons, 51; Recife and San Francisco, 7½; Royal Danish, 11½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 23.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat was on offer in today's market; nevertheless, all kinds met a heavy inquiry, and prices were nominally 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower than on this day last week. Foreign wheat—the show of which was rather extensive—moved off heavily at 2s. to 3s. per quarter less money. Fine samples of barley realised previous rates; but all other kinds were very dull. Malt moved off slowly at late currencies. Oats were in moderate request, at about previous quotations. Beans and peas ruled heavy, yet no actual change took place in prices. In four next to nothing was doing, and the rates had a drooping tendency.

May 23.—Nearly the whole of Monday's supply of English wheat was on sale to-day, and the trade ruled heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal quotations. Spring corn and flour were dull.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s. to 51s.; rye, 33s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 31s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 53s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 68s.; Chevallier, 68s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 37s. to 38s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 25s.; tick beans, 40s. to 42s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; mangle, 41s. to 43s.; white, 44s. to 46s.; boilers, 48s. to 49s. per quarter; town-made flour, 48s. to 51s.; town households, 48s. to 51s.; country marks, 34s. to 36s. per 230 lb.; American flour, 20s. to 21s. per barrel; French, 35s. to 40s. per sack.

Seeds.—The transactions in seeds generally continue on a very moderate scale. However, we have no change to notice in prices.

Linnseed, English, crushing, 52s. to 54s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 52s. to 64s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 84s. per cwt.; hempsed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 19s.; spring tares, 12s. 6d. to 13s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 61s. to 74s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 5s.; ditto, foreign, £3 5s. to £10 5s.; rape cakes, £3 5s. to £4 5s. per ton; canary, 62s. to 65s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 54s. 4d.; barley, 32s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 3d.; rye, 35s. 3d.; beans, 47s. 2d.; peas, 45s. 6d.

The 8½ Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 11d.; oats, 21s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, 43s. 3d.; peas, 40s. 3d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 91,522; barley, 10,923; oats, 6037; rye, 51; beans, 2367; peas, 223 quarters.

Tea.—The show of samples is very moderate, and the demand generally is steady, at very full prices, common sound coupon having sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market is very inactive, and in some transactions a further decline of fully 6d. per cwt. has been submitted to by the importers. Refined goods move off slowly, and good titlers may be purchased at 8½s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have been in fair request, at full quotations. Otherwise the coffee trade is heavy, at previous currencies.

Rice.—The demand is much less active, and prices are a shade lower than last week. Mid white Bengal has changed hands at 11s.; fine, 12s. 3d. per cwt.

Provisions.—All descriptions of butter are heavy in the extreme, and prices have continued to give way. Carlowas are quoted at 9s. to 9½s.; Cork, 7s. to 9s. for tins and seconds. Bacon moves off heavily, at 5s. 6d. to 6s. for sizeable. Hams, lard, and all other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The transactions are on a limited scale, and P.Y.C. on the spot, has sold at 5½s. 6d. per cwt. The price for the last three months is 56s. 6d.

Oils.—Linnseed oil has become very inactive, at 23s. 15s. per ton on the spot. Rape has changed hands at £7 10s. to £12 10s. In other oils very little is passing. Spirits of turpentine, 42s. to 43s. per cwt.

Yarns.—Run has become rather heavy, yet very little change has taken place in value. Ready and gram agents rise about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 41s. to 44½s.; clover ditto, 24s. to 27½s.; and straw, 41s. to 41½s. per load. Trade steady.

Cattle.—Russell's, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Hastings's Hartley, 17s. 3d.; Wyllm, 16s.; Riddell, 15s. 9d.; Holywell, 15s. 6d.; Walker Primrose, 13s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 9d.; Kellie, 17s. per ton.

Hops.—Owing to the backward state of the line, and to the appearance of fly, all kinds of hops move off briskly, and prices continue to advance.

Wool.—The public sales are still progressing slowly, at the opening decline of 1½d. to 3d. per lb. Privately, great firmness prevails in the demand.

Potatoes.—The supplies have fallen off, and the demand, generally, is steady, at prices varying from 6s. to 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, May 23.)—Although we had a very poor show of beasts in today's market, the best traded ruled heavy, at moderate quotations. All kinds of breeds—the supply of which was moderate—were very dull. Prime Downs and half-breeds supported late rates; but long-wools were rather easier. We had an unusually dull sale for lambs—the arrivals of which were seasonably good—at a decline in value of fully 2d. per 8 lb. In calves very little was doing, at previous currencies. Pigs and muttons were very dull, at late rates. For 8 lb. to sink the oil: coarse and inferior tallow, 3s. 2d. to 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lambs, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 3s. to 4s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 730; cows, 134; sheep and lambs, 8000; calves, 130; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 30; sheep, 700; calves, 90.

Negative and Leadhall.—The supplies of meat are only moderate, and the trade rules heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

BANKRUPTCY.

J. MILNES the younger, Trinity-street, Southwark, feather merchant.—GHEETHAM, THORLEY, and CO., Bedford, holsters.—C. WRIGHT, Birmingham, inkseper.—W. H. HALL

NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

D'ALBERT'S REIGNING BEAUTY
WALTZ, beautifully illustrated with a Portrait of the Queen of Portugal, by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S JOAN OF ARC VALSES,
just published, beautifully illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Price 4s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S WEST-END POLKA,
splendidly illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Price 3s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S SUBMARINE GALOP.
Price 3s.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S ZURICH QUADRILLES,
beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S ROSEBUD WALTZ,
beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S COURT OF ST. JAMES
QUADRILLES. Tenth Edition of this popular set just published. Price 4s. Solo or Duet; Orchestra, 3s.; Septett, 2s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S WEDDING QUADRILLES
on the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' MELODIES. 10th Edition of this very popular set. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s.; Orchestra, 3s.; Septett, 2s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S 100 MELODIES for the
HARMONIUM, 50 Sacred and 50 Secular. Arranged by Dr. RIMBAULT. Bound in cloth, price 5s. Also, by the same Composer, 50 VOLUNTARIES selected from the Works of Eminent Composers, price 5s. And 200 CHANTS by the best Church Composers, 5s. for the HARMONIUM, post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BLUMENTHAL'S NEW COMPOSITIONS
for the PIANO-FORTE, just published:—
Chant du Cigne (melodie plaintive)... 2s. 6d.
L'Étoile du Soir (romantique valse)... 4s. 6d.
Also, by the same Composer:—
Une Nuit sur le Lac Majore... 2s. 6d.
Fugue du désert... 2s. 6d.
Le Départ du Valais... 2s. 6d.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LILY LYE. New Song, by G. A. MACFARREN. Sung with the greatest success by Miss Lancelotti. Price 2s. 6d. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S NEW AND CHEAP
EDITIONS OF POPULAR OPERAS complete in One Vol., arranged for the Piano-forte, neatly bound in cloth, lettered in gold, and preceded by a full account of the Plot of the Opera. An Illustration in colours to each Opera.
Now ready:—
Irovaire... 5s. 6d. Travolta... 5s. 6d.
Marche... 5s. 6d. Bohemian Girl... 5s. 6d.
Huguenots... 5s. 6d. Robert le Diable... 5s. 6d.
Bardi... 5s. 6d. Marianna... 5s. 6d.
Ernani... 5s. 6d. Lucrezia Borgia... 5s. 6d.
Norma... 5s. 6d.
Care must be taken to order CHAPPELL'S Cheap Operas—this being the best and most complete Edition of all the favourite Operas for the Piano-forte.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S DER FREYSCHUTZ. Fantasia de
Salon pour le Piano. Price 4s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S 100 SCOTCH MELODIES for
the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarinet, or Concertina, price 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL'S 100 IRISH MELODIES, for Duet, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL'S 100 DANES, NATIONAL AIRS, and POPULAR SONGS, with and without words, Arranged for the Guitar, price 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' WEBER'S LAST
WALTZ. New arrangement of this popular piece. Played by the composer with the greatest success. Price 3s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' BEAUTIFUL STAR.
The last Piano-forte Arrangement of this popular Composer. Price 3s. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' JUANITA. The
Hon. Mrs. NORTON'S popular Song. Arranged for the Piano-forte. Price 2s. 6d. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' ANNIE. BARKER'S
popular Ballad. Sung with immense success by the Christy Minstrels. Arranged for the Piano-forte. Price 2s. 6d. post-free.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S.—The
HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE is the only instrument of the kind that remains in tune from the simplicity of its construction is not slightly affected by changes of weather, and is alike calculated for the Church, Chapel, School, or Drawing-room.
No. 1. In oak case, one stop, 10 guineas.
2. In mahogany case, one stop, 15 guineas.
3. In oak case, 3 (top), 15 guineas; rosewood, 16 guineas.
4. With five stops—oak, 22 guineas; rosewood, 23 guineas.
5. Eight stops—oak, 25 guineas; rosewood, 26 guineas.
6. Twelve stops, oak or rosewood, 35 guineas.
7. One stop, and percussion action, in oak, 16 guineas.
8. Three stops, and percussion action, in rosewood, 20 guineas.
9. Eight stops, percussion action, in oak or rosewood, 32 guineas.
10. Twelve stops, percussion action, in oak, 40 guineas.
11. Twelve stops, percussion action, large size, in rosewood, 45 guineas.
12. The new patent model—15 stops, percussion action, expression & la main, &c.; the most perfect Harmonium that can be made, in handsome oak or rosewood case, 55 guineas.
Full descriptive lists an application.
CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM at Six
Guineas, perfect for Class Singing, Private Use, or for the School-room.—CHAPEL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE PATENT DRAWING-ROOM MODEL
HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Piano-forte and Harmonium upon application to CHAPPELL and Co., New Bond-street; or 13, George-street, Manchester-square.

MUSIC, HALF PRICE.—The High Price of
MUSIC.—All Music (without exception) forwarded to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of Postage Stamps to the amount of half the published price, and one stamp each piece. Catalogues gratis.
OZTMAH and Co., 32, Wigmore-st., Cavendish-square, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, 151, Regent-street.—
OPTZMANN and PLUMES' NEW PATENT STUDIO PIANO-FORTE is manufactured expressly for school-room use, is of full compass, good tone and touch, and requires but little tuning. Where room or portability is a consideration this instrument, being only half the size of a common square, is invaluable. "Decidedly the cheapest and most useful Piano-forte manufactured."—Vide Testimonials. All descriptions of elegant, well-seasoned, and rich-toned Piano-fortes on sale or hire. Terms very moderate.—151, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE, and
CO. have every description. Cramer, Beale, and Co. are also chief agents for Alexander's New Patent. 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and
CO.—FOR SALE or HIRE, every variety, New and Second-hand, warranted. 201, Regent-street.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill, London.
For the sale of Musical Instruments by NICOLE (Frères), of Geneva. Large sizes, four airs, 24; six airs, 30; eight airs, 38; and 12 airs, 42 1/2s., containing selections from the most eminent composers, including national, operatic, and sacred music. Also Swiss Snuff-boxes, playing two tunes, 1s. 6d., and 1s. 10s., three tunes, 2s.; and four tunes, 4s. each. Lists of tunes, &c., gratis and post-free.

GEORGE LUFF and SON'S 20-GUINEA
NEW MODEL PIANO-FORTE. "This Piano-forte combines the rare excellence of a first-rate instrument with extraordinary cheapness."—Musical Review. Packed free to all parts.—Geo. Luff and Son, 103, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING TUTORS, for Piano-
forte, Violin, Flute, Concertina, and Cornet-a-Pistons, each containing from 34 to 38 pages, music size, and edited by the most distinguished Professors.
Also, CZERNY'S 50 BEST EXERCISES, 1s.; and BERTINI'S 25 STUDIES, Op. 29, in Two Books, 1s. each.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' COME INTO THE
GARDEN, MAUD, a brilliant arrangement of Balfe's celebrated song for Piano-forte. Price 3s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' POWER OF LOVE.
Third Edition of this popular adaptation of Miss L. Fyne's song in "Satanella." Price 3s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

RIFLEMEN, FORM!—New patriotic Song,
by ALFRED TENNYSON and M. W. BALFE. Sung every evening at the public concerts in London. Price 3s.
BOOSEY and Sons, London.

TWO LOCKS OF HAIR. Song, by LONG-
FELLOW and BALFE. Second Edition. Price 2s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

THOU ART SO NEAR and YET SO FAR.
Song, by A. RICHARDT. Sung with immense success by the Composer. Third Edition. Price 3s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG.—
GEORGE LINLEY'S latest Song. Price 2s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

KUHE'S FANTAISIE on SATANELLA, for
PIANO-FORTE. Price 3s.—BOOSEY and Sons, Holles-street.

A MAIDEN'S PRAYER, for the Piano-forte.
By BADARZSKA. Beautifully illustrated. Price 2s. Second Edition.—BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

MOORE'S 73 IRISH MELODIES, arranged
for the Piano-forte by RUDOLF NORDMANN, in one book full size. Price 3s. 6d.
BOOSEY and Sons, Musical Library, Holles-street.

LAURENT'S SATANELLA WALTZ, and
Satanella Quadrille, on Balfe's new Opera. Superbly illustrated in Colours, price 4s. each. Band parts, 3s. 6d. each; Septett, 2s. 6d. each. Satanella Valse, Duet, 4s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Holles-street.

NORDMANN'S SARDINIAN NATIONAL
HYMN for the Piano-forte, 2s. 6d.; Nordmann's "M'apparti l'amor" (from "Martha") for the Piano-forte, 3s.; Nordmann's Tower Scene from "Il Trovatore," for Piano-forte, 3s.
BOOSEY and Sons, Holles-street.

I HAVE ALWAYS A WELCOME FOR
THEE. New Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. "One of the sweetest ballads of the day."—Review. Price 2s.; free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

CLARINE; or, 'Tis a form that reminds me
of thee. New Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Sung by Miss Lancelotti. "This ballad is a musical gem."—Review. Price 2s.; free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

THE SAVOYARD'S RETURN. New Song,
by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Sung by Miss Louise Vining at St. Martin's Hall, and enthusiastically received. Price 2s. 6d.; free for stamps.—W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

THE TREASURES of HOME. New Ballad,
by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. Sung by Miss Stabback. "A sweet lyric."—Review. Price 2s.; free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

SIMS REEVES' New Song, FOR THEE, MY
LOVE, FOR THEE composed expressly for him by LANGTON WILLIAMS, and sung by him with the greatest success at St. Martin's Hall, is just published. Price 2s. 6d.; free for stamps.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—16 of Handel's
Songs, sacred and secular, with Piano Accompaniments, in 1s. Book; post-free, 14 stamps. Burns' Scotch Songs, 20 in 1s. Book; Moore's Irish Melodies, 3 Books, 1s. each (5s. in each Book); or bound in 1 vol., cloth gilt, 4s.; Christy's Minstrel's Songs, 3 Books, 1s. each (16 in each Book), with full Choruses, or bound in 1 vol., cloth gilt, 4s.; Wade's Selected Anthems, 3 Books, 1s. each (8 Anthems in each), or bound in 1 vol., cloth gilt, 4s. Kather 1s. Book post-free, 14 stamps; the 4s. vol. post-free, 54 stamps.—MUSICAL BOUQUET Office, 193, High Holborn.—N.B. The whole have Piano Accompaniments.

BEATRICE SCHOTTISCHE.
By J. T. STONE. Beautifully illustrated by Brandard. Solo 2s. 6d.; Duet, 3s.; Septett, 4s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s. "Facile, playful, piquant; in brief, just what dance music should be. The author's compositions are widely known, and are extensively admired."—Morning Advertiser, March 31, 1889.
London: D'ALMEIDA and Co., 104, New Bond-street, W.

MEDELSSOHN'S ALBUMBLATT, LIED
OHNE WORTE, for the PIANO-FORTE. Posthumous work, now first published. "A gem of beauty and expression."—Illustrated London News. Sent free for 24 stamps.
London: EWER and Co., 390, Oxford-street.

NEIGHBOUR'S BEEHIVES.—Apply for
Catalogue (including two stamps) to GEO. NEIGHBOUR and SON, 127, High Holborn; or 149, Regent-street.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191,
Strand, Manufacturer of Superior Fishing-rods and Tackle at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

TELESCOPES, Opera, Race-course, Field, and
general Out-door Day and Night Perspective GLASSES, very small, for the watch-pocket, each containing twelve and eighteen lenses constructed of German glass. Will show distinctly a person to know them at two-and-a-half and three miles, and an object from eight to ten miles distant. They are preferred for deerstalking by sportsmen, gentlemen, and gamekeepers. A single 3-lens glass for one eye, price 30s. Telescopes, 34 inches long, by which a person may clearly see and know at 34 miles, and an object at 12 to 14 miles distance; and with an extra astronomical eye-piece, Jupiter's moons, Saturn's rings, and the double stars are distinctly seen. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters patent.
Messrs. SOLOMAN, Opticians, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

SPECTACLES.—Optical Improvements, to
enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS have invented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most arduous occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects or further powerful assistance.—89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument
for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible: the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., opposite the York Hotel.

TEETH.—The inconveniences usually attending
the ordinary plans of fixing ARTIFICIAL TEETH have been obviated by Mr. ROBERTS' admirable INVENTION in replacing them with FLEXIBLE GUMS. They require no springs or wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy. From the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums and adjoining teeth is avoided, while they imitate nature so completely that they defy detection. Testimonials of the most eminent authorities, and success in hundreds of cases where others have failed, have proved the test of this important discovery. Supplied at moderate charges by Mr. Rogers, the old-established dentist, 19, New Burlington-street, corner of Regent-street.

TO LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW
NIPPLE-SHIELD for taking away all pain whilst nursing, preventing and immediately curing cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 106, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post 9d. extra.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—
From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, 106, Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
Watchmakers, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled enamel dial and seconds... 64 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped... 6 8 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes... 8 8 0
Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled... 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case... 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes... 14 14 0
GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds... 10 10 0
Ditto, in stronger case, and capped... 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance... 17 17 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, 23 3s. extra.
List of prices, with remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

FRODSHAM and BAKER, 31, Gracechurch-
street, City, established 1800. Chronometer-makers to the Admiralty. Clockmakers to the Queen.—POCKET CHRONOMETERS, Duplex and Lever Watches, of the most improved construction, at moderate prices. Astronomical and other Clocks.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS Shave
well for Twelve Months without Grinding.
MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.
MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

Electro Silver-plated Pattern.	Double Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Irish Pattern.
Spoons and Forks. 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
12 Table Forks, best quality 1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, ditto 1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, ditto 1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, ditto 1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, ditto 0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 23 3s.; One set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 10-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch—410 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 glass, 23s.; Full-sized Tea and Coffee Service, 29 10s. A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, may be had on application.

Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Ivory Handles... 2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0	
14 Dozen Full-size Cheese ditto... 1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0	
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers... 0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 0	
One Pair Forks Carvers... 0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 0	

Complete Service... 24 3 0 26 2 6 28 14 0
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure every handle, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is compensated solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufacturing, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES.
Complete, best quality. A large selection of patterns of the choicest description. Dessert, Tea, Toilet Services, &c., equally low. Table Glass in the newest designs. Excellent Cut Glasses, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cut quart decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair.—Gardners (established 107 years), to her Majesty, 43, and 45, Strand. Engravings free by post.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S Furnishing Warehouse
is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best in the World. Dining and Drawing Room Furniture in endless variety. The Eugene easy-chair, 25s.; the Eugene couch, in walnut wood, 3 guineas; drawing-room chairs, 10s. 6d. each; handsome walnut tables, 4 guineas; bedsteads of every description, both wood, iron, and brass, fitted with furniture and bedding complete; an immense assortment of magnificent carpets, at 2s. 10d. per yard; rich velvet carpets, at 3s. 6d. per yard. The new Illustrated Catalogue sent free.—J. Maple and Co., Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,
How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had, post-free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouse, 9, 10, 11, Finsbury-terrace, City-road.—Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved.

P. and S. BEYFUS' FIFTEEN-POUND
ROSEWOOD or WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES covered in Velvet; Chimneyglass, 40 by 30, for 45; Easy-Chairs, 17s. 6d.; Chiffoniers, with marble top, and plate-glass doors, 90s.

P. and S. BEYFUS' THIRTEEN-GUINEA
(Plate-Glass Door) WARDROBE, 6 feet wide; Iron Bedsteads, 14s. 6d.; Mahogany Arabian Bedsteads, 60s.; Marble-top Washstands, 30s.; Dining Tables, 55s.; Sideboards, 80s.; Chiffoniers, 35s.; Parlour Chairs, 10s.; Dining-Room Chairs, in Morocco, 20s.; Couches, 30s.

P. and S. BEYFUS' Complete Estimates for
Furnishing Houses, suited to all classes of society, fully detailed in their Illustrated Catalogue, forwarded gratis, free by post.
Estimate No. 1.—A Four-roomed House for... 30 11 0
No. 2.—A Six-roomed... 57 17 0
No. 3.—An Eight-roomed... 134 10 2
No. 4.—A Ten-roomed... 164 8 6
GOODS CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM.
P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouse, 9, 10, and 11, Finsbury-terrace, City-road. Inspection solicited.

HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 128, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-
STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood-bedsteads, which is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 128, Tottenham-court-road, W.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—Works—strong,
simple, and well finished. Patterns—original, beautiful, and in pure taste. Prices—very reasonable. Oil—the first quality.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
Established nearly a Century.

GAS CHANDELIERS.—GARDNERS'
assortment of Cut Crystal Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze Gas Fittings will be found on inspection to be the largest, best, and cheapest in London. Two-light Cut Crystal Glass Chandeliers from 3s. each. Estimates free of cost.—Gardners', 440 and 45, Strand; and 4, Duncannon-street, adjoining. Established 105 years.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.
Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Porcelain, decorated Enamel, and other China. Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Brasses, Candelabra, and other Art-manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Prices extremely moderate.
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

FOSTER and INGLE, 45, Cheapside.—South
Africa enjoys the soil to nurture and the sun to ripen richest grapes and yield the best wine. SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, Madeira, and Madeira, 20s. and 34s.; and Port and Amontillado, 34s. each. Estimates free of cost.—Gardners', 440 and 45, Strand; and 4, Duncannon-street, adjoining. Established 105 years.

THE OLD-FASHIONED NUTTY SHERRY,
free from acidity, &c.; and a very pure Port. FLEETON and SONS, 25, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Established 44 years.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon.—Pale or
Brown RAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 75s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.
HENRY BRITT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in
Ordinary to her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity.
To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Venders, and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, London.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, "always good
like," is secured by Importing it not covered with powdered colour, preventing the Chinese passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves as the best. The "Lancet" (p. 318) states of H. and Co.'s Tea:—"The green, not being covered with Russian blue, is a dull olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good tea is thus secured. 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb.—Furnell, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 297, Regent-st.; Wolf, 75, St. Martin's Lane; Dobson, Borough. Sold in packets by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

A SIX-POUND CANISTER of GOOD PEKOE
A SOUGHONG TEA for ONE GUINEA sent carriage free within one hundred miles of London. A descriptive Price-list post-free.—BARDELEY and SON 103, Tottenham-court-road, W.

I C E, Block and Rough.—Consumers of this
article are invited to apply to GEORGE STEVENSON, Billingsgate, who can guarantee a regular supply throughout the year, at a reasonable rate. Terms on application.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY,
and EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Established A.D. 1857.
For General Assurance on Lives.
13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

Major-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S., M.P., Chairman
James Frederick Nugent Darnley, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Lieutenant-General Edward Wynn, Esq., C.B.
Archibald Hare, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
William Chard, Esq., M.D., late Royal Navy Agent.
Major William Lanyon, Royal Engineers.
General Taylor, C.B.
William Taylor, Esq.
Lieutenant-General Sir O. Pollock, G.C.B.
Rear-Admiral Michael Quin.
Rear-Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B.
Assurances are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station of life, and are extended to tropical climates on favourable terms.
WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.
13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—
INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS and CAPITAL for all classes.—The rate of interest on completed Shares and Shares paid a year in advance and upwards now Five per Cent per annum. The rate of interest on deposits has been raised from Three to Four per Cent per annum. Prospectuses sent free.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUBBEN, Secretary.
Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.
Further HELL is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. THOMAS BOWEN, Sec. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birch Lane.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—Sandhurst
Lodge, 1, Queen's-road West, Regent's Park, N.W. A FEW VACANCIES. More than 400 Gentlemen have passed into the Army from this Establishment. Terms, &c., on application.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMING OF AGE OF THE EARL OF COVENTRY.



REJOICINGS IN THE PARK ADJOINING WICK HOUSE, PER-HORE.

On Monday, the 9th inst., George William, ninth Earl of Coventry, came into possession of the title and estates of this noble house, which have been in abeyance since the death of his grandfather, in 1843. The high esteem in which the family is held in Worcester-

shire (where the estates lie) was shown by such a demonstration as was probably never known before in the county. We give a brief account of some of the doings, taken chiefly from the *Worcestershire Herald*.

The village of Severn Stoke adjoins the ancestral seat, Croome House, and also Severn Bank, the residence of the late Viscount De laurist, father of the present Earl. It was therefore the centre of attraction, and was thronged with visitors. At three o'clock a.m.



CROOME HOUSE, WORCESTERSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF COVENTRY.

bell ringing and salvoes of cannon commenced, and were continued throughout the day. The houses were decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags, and elaborate devices; while the roads were spanned by triumphal arches. Numerous simple displays also showed the delight of the rural population at the auspicious event. At ten o'clock congratulatory addresses were presented at Severn Bank—one from the tenants, and another from the inhabitants of Pershore, to which his Lordship replied in a feeling and appropriate manner. At eleven o'clock Divine service was performed at Severn Stoke Church, which was crowded. His Lordship was attended thither by Viscount Elmley, Lord H. Lennox, the Hon. W. Coventry, and other distinguished friends. A most impressive address from the text 1 Kings iii. 7-10 was delivered by the Rector of the parish, the Hon. and Rev. T. Coventry, uncle of the noble Earl. A procession was afterwards formed, headed by the Pershore brass band and banners, to Culsmoor, an elevated site near Croome House, where an immense tent had been erected. Here meat of every kind, to the extent of about a ton, nine cwt. of plum-pudding, twenty-three bushels of bread, three hogsheads of ale, and two hogsheads of cider, were distributed amongst the labouring families, as were also the plates, manufactured at Worcester for the occasion. Dinner being concluded, his Lordship visited the tent, and was received with loud cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. Dancing and rustic sports, with a magnificent display of fireworks, concluded these rejoicings.

Croome House was superbly decorated. His Lordship arrived about four o'clock, and was received with loud cheering and hearty congratulations by his tenants and friends. Dinner was provided in an elegantly-constructed marquee; and upon the Earl's health being proposed it was received with a most enthusiastic demonstration of attachment and gratification. His Lordship heartily reciprocated the good wishes of which he was the object.

The "faithful city" of Worcester displayed a profuse array of flags and decorations, and bell-ringing and cannon ushered in the day. A grand banquet was held at the Guildhall, at which there was a large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the city and neighbourhood—Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., presiding. The toast of the evening was enthusiastically received by the company upstanding, with "three times three and one cheer more," and Earl Beauchamp returned thanks on behalf of the young Earl.

Upton-on-Severn was decorated with innumerable devices of laurels, &c., interspersed with the Earl's colours and flags. An influential committee having been formed for the purpose, a substantial repast was provided by subscription for about twelve hundred of the poor and labouring classes, including the parochial and Dissenting schools, and the inmates of the union workhouse. At about half-past one o'clock his Lordship arrived in a phaeton, when an extemporaneous address was delivered, to which he gratefully replied amidst loud and reiterated cheers. The gentlemen and tradesmen of the town also dined together, and an enthusiastic reception greeted the toast of the day. Rustic games concluded the rejoicings.

About two hundred and seventy of the labouring classes of the villages of Baughton, Hill Croome, and Earls Croome, partook of an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, provided by subscription. Dancing and other amusements followed, and the houses were decorated in an exceedingly tasteful manner.

At Deerhurst dinner and tea were provided for a large number, and the day was observed as a general holiday, the same enthusiasm which everywhere prevailed being observable.

The railway station and hotel at Pinvin were profusely decorated, and a sumptuous dinner was provided for upwards of one hundred of the cottage tenants. The health of the noble Earl was drunk amid deafening cheers, and dancing kept up during the evening.

At Powick two hundred of the cottage tenants were provided with an abundant feast. Bell-ringing and firing of cannon were continued throughout the day, and the feeling of the population was expressively shown by the taste and industry displayed in the decoration, and loud cheers given at the mention of the name "Coventry." The school children were also provided with a repast by the kindness of one of his Lordship's tenants, and a china cup, commemorative of the event, presented to each. Foot-races and other exercises followed.

At the village of Grafton Flyford the event was also celebrated with hearty spirit and good-will. At the request of the parishioners Divine service was held in the morning; and in the afternoon tea, cake, &c., were provided by subscription for nearly three hundred people; and decorations of every description evinced considerable taste and judgment. Hearty cheers for the Earl of Coventry closed the day's rejoicings.

At Upton Snodsbury his Lordship provided a dinner for one hundred and twenty of his tenants, which comprised two cwt. of beef, two legs of veal, ham, pork, vegetables, and one cwt. of plum-pudding (all hot). The health of the noble Earl elicited a long and loud burst of cheering as usual. The inhabitants also drank tea together, and spent the evening in sports and dancing.

The event was celebrated at Pershore on the Tuesday, as a great portion of his Lordship's estates lie in this locality, and therefore many persons would have been prevented attending on the preceding day, when the tenants were all invited to Croome House. The fine old town, completely inundated with visitors, presented a scene of gaiety which it is impossible to describe. Flags and decorations of all kinds were conspicuous in every part of the town; numerous garlands and festoons spanned each street, and the greatest care had been taken to make the devices and inscriptions appropriate. At three o'clock a procession was formed, which, preceded by the band, marched to the beautiful park fronting Wick House, about three quarters of a mile distant, which had been kindly granted for the occasion by its owner. Several visitors from Worcester were in the park, and appeared to take much interest in the subsequent proceedings. A committee had been appointed to superintend the amusements in the park, and those gentlemen had provided means for several most excellent and manly old English games, which were entered into by all parties with much spirit. Between four and five o'clock Lord Coventry arrived in town from Croome. The horses were then taken out of his carriage, and eight or ten sturdy men, having buckled on the harness, drew his Lordship and party, amidst loud hurrahs and vivas, in state to the park, preceded by the Pershore brass band, playing appropriate music. His arrival in the park was greeted by the thousands assembled there with one loud and long protracted cheer, which was subsequently repeated. His Lordship expressed his thankfulness to all present, or who had at all participated in the festivities of the day, and continued on the platform some time to witness the sports that were proceeding.

The festivities in honour of the coming of age of the Earl of Coventry extended over a wide district, reaching from Pershore to Upton-on-Severn. It was most interesting to observe the intimate communion between all classes so manifest throughout the whole of these rejoicings, and which, indeed, could alone have produced such a demonstration. In conclusion, let us hope that the Earl of Coventry will prove himself worthy of this enthusiastic welcome, and that the inhabitants of Worcestershire will ever show the same good English feeling they exhibited on this occasion.

LETTERS FOR JERUSALEM.—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"As the Austrian packets from Trieste are no longer running, the arrangement laid down in Instruction No. 32, dated the 30th of April, 1859, with respect to letters for Jerusalem, is for the present suspended. All letters, &c., addressed to Jerusalem will be forwarded by the French mail packets from Marseilles, and the postage due for their conveyance as far as Jaffa must be paid in advance, at the following rates:—On letters, 6d. per quarter ounce. On newspapers, 1d. per four ounces. On printed papers other than newspapers, 3d. per four ounces."

VIOLENT STORM IN THE RED SEA.—We have been favoured by the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the following extract of a letter from Captain Calbeck, dated Aden, May 4:—"A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain burst upon Aden on the night of the 30th of April and morning of 1st of May. It lasted in its full strength three hours. There are 187 stone houses in ruins, nearly all the cisterns destroyed, great portions of the roads swept into the valleys by slipping of the mountain sides: up to this date no communication between Point and Camp by wheeled carriages, and enormous quantities of grain and food swept into the sea. Our delah, Cowasjee Dimshay, had a stone house over a mile from the sea, containing 145 sheep; in the morning not a vestige was to be seen. Between 20 and 30 persons were drowned in places where it was thought the waters could never reach. The damage is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000 sterling. The company's property is unharmed."

THE FARM.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Monday last, and Lord Walsingham, a well-known breeder of sheep in Norfolk, was elected president for the year. It seems from the report that the society is in a flourishing condition, and has enrolled 5161 members, and deposited £10,000 in the New Three per Cents. Looking at the last year's accounts, we find that, even in spite of the enormous numbers which flocked on the shilling days to Chester from Manchester and Liverpool, the receipts were £4586 15s. 7d.; while the outlay was £4792 8s. 1d.

This year the awards are to be affixed to the prize cattle on Wednesday afternoon. Anything more strangely inefficient than to have gone bumbling on for twenty years without doing it, it is almost impossible to conceive; but "red tape" found difficulties to the last in even this simple process, and considered that the five-shilling visitors might lose all the afternoon's profit and pleasure while they were preparing elaborate award-cards to be exhibited next day. The members still grumble, and with justice, that the public dinner which lent a sort of *solidarité* to the show on the Wednesday should be dispensed with, while the council, on the other hand, say that the risk and responsibility are too great, and that they are annually losers by it. Even if they were, it would really be no very serious matter, as it is, indeed, an anomaly that the great society of dinner-producers shrinks from cementing itself annually by one. The implement portion of the show is becoming very much enlarged, and six extra sheds have been ordered for it at Warwick, besides much extra space for "machinery at work."

Mr. Mechi's scheme for a Refuge for Decayed Agriculturists thrives apace, and the Alderman is working it with all his characteristic *bonhomie* and energy. He asks for £50,000, which is one farthing per acre on the 48,000,000 acres in Great Britain. The names of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Wharnclyffe, and Lord Ashley have been added to the list of its supporters, among whom the implement-makers muster strong, as they ought to do. We shall watch its progress with much interest.

Cattle disease continues to rage in many parts of the country, and the Devonshire pastures have been considerably affected; also some parts of Somerset and Gloucestershire, especially about Stone Allerton. It has been observed that a great deal of dairy stock have had it in a mild form, and improved in flesh while they fell off in milk.

SILVER BREAKFAST SERVICE PRESENTED TO MR. WORLD, SURGEON, CITY-ROAD.



MR. R. R. WORLD, of the City-road, has long been in the habit of giving his advice gratuitously on Sunday mornings to persons in indigent circumstances, and the poor of the neighbourhood have availed themselves largely and most beneficially of his valuable services. Many of Mr. World's indigent patients, grateful for the services which he has thus rendered to them, have clubbed together for the purpose of presenting to him a testimonial of "their esteem, respect, and gratitude," and the result has been the handsome silver breakfast service which we here with engrave. This thank-offering is as creditable to the hearts of the poor subscribers as it is honourable to Mr. World, whose courteous conduct and whose medical skill so freely placed at his poor neighbours' service have thus awakened their gratitude. The service, which was presented to Mr. World on Wednesday, consists of salver, tea and coffee pot, milk-ewer, basin, kettle and lamp stand, bread-tray, toast-rack, cruet-stand, egg caster and spoons, six salts and spoons, and one dozen teaspoons.

LETTERS OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.—The following letter from Baron von Humboldt, received in August last by Mr. John Brown, F.R.G.S., &c., of Bloomfield Villas, Tufnel Park, will no doubt be read with interest:—"Berlin, August 16, 1859.—I have been much touched, my dear Sir, with the mark of interest you have kindly wished to show me in sending me your handsome and original work on the north-west passage—the most complete and most instructive that I know—accompanied by such kind expressions. If I have delayed too long proving to you my gratitude, it is that for three months the little health that remains to me at the age of eighty-nine years has been much changed, by my occupation being always the same. I am printing the 5th and last volume of 'The Cosmos,' which has fortunately had so worthy an interpreter in my old and illustrious friend, Colonel Sabine, master at the present time of the great magnetic empire, which extends even to the sun! The pages which concern my young and courageous friend, Lieutenant Pim, have had for me a heartfelt interest. Little persuaded that he would meet with traces of Sir John Franklin on the northern shores of Siberia, to which in 1829 I myself made a geological and magnetic expedition. I have not been less desirous of being useful to Lieut. Pim in an enterprise inspired by such noble sentiments. He has not been so well received at Court as I hoped, because he mentioned too often the great name of Admiral Wrangell, for some time past fallen into disgrace. I was much flattered to find one of my letters inserted in your book; and your excellent King, now so sadly ill, has preserved an affecting remembrance of your young countryman, whom he had invited to his table at Sans Souci, and who read to him one day the admirable and dramatic letter of the worthy Captain McClure to Captain Kellett (May, 1853):—"All descriptions must fall below the reality; the heart was too full to articulate; the sick forgot their maladies." The King said, 'Here is a happy moment of his life, well expressed; and what happiness to know at least one of them!' Be kind enough, Sir, to attribute the little interest of these lines to the necessity of limiting my correspondence, which is scarcely legible. I have had the honour of being invited already—the day before yesterday—to the family breakfast of her Majesty Queen Victoria; and it gives me pleasure to tell you that she is in the full and sweet enjoyment of affectionate impressions, which the sight of the young Princess—so pure, so charming, so simple, and so natural—renews. Accept at the same time, Sir, the assurance of my most lively gratitude and the highest consideration which is due to you for your labours. Your very humble and obliged servant, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT."—The following letter was addressed to Lieutenant Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington, by Baron Humboldt, a few days before his death:—"Berlin, April 11, 1859.—It is with the most lively acknowledgment that I offer to my illustrious friend and associate, the Superintendent of the United States' Observatory and Hydrographical Office at Washington, the tribute of my respectful admiration. The maritime conference at Brussels, and the happy influence which your visit to Europe has fortunately exercised, especially where your presence has been enjoyed, have contributed to spread your views concerning the means of shortening the duration of voyages through seas traversed by currents. You are now enjoying the fruits of immense labours. It belongs to me, more than to any other traveller of the age, to congratulate my illustrious friend upon the career which he has gloriously opened. Sincerely in a state of convalescence, I must limit myself at present to offering you the tribute of acknowledged debt due to you for so many years. Yours, &c., ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT (at the age of ninety years). The usual excuses for the incorrectness of my horrible writing."

Divers from Liverpool are busily at work raising portions of the cargo of the *Pomona*. The greater number of the unfortunate passengers seem to have met their fate in the after part of the ship and cabins.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Toronto, May 9.

Nor including the line of rail to Rivière du Loup, in Lower Canada, which although in a forward state is not yet completed, the Grand Trunk has its eastern terminus at Point Lévi, immediately opposite Quebec, and on the south bank of the St. Lawrence. The selection of the south in preference to the north bank was with the double object of connecting with the eastern railway lines of the United States, and at the same time to form a connecting link with, or continuation of, the projected international railway to Halifax and St. John's, N. B. At Point Lévi the company have been to very considerable, but far from unnecessary, expense in the construction of wharves and piers, to render every facility to shipping arriving in the river.

Whether it be the result of the former feudal system of land tenure in Lower Canada, or the extreme severity of its winter, certain it is that Quebec has not for many years been a favourite with the European emigrant. The stream of emigration runs ever westward.

The first station after leaving Quebec is Chaudière, whence the line diverges eastward to St. Thomas and Rivière du Loup, before named. Although in some parts the country is undulating, and even hilly, and well cleared of timber, yet, generally speaking, the rail is laid through a dead flat country that reminds one who has travelled in Europe very forcibly of Holland or Prussia, always excepting in point of cultivation of soil, in which naturally these old-established countries possess an advantage unknown to a new country like this. It is also discernible that in farming matters Lower Canada is behind the Upper Province, at any rate in point of development. Of the many thousand farmers to be enumerated upwards from Rivière du Loup to Richmond by far the greater portion are French Canadians, who not unfrequently, in lieu of sending grain to market, merely grow sufficient to sustain themselves in the common necessities of life.

At Richmond, which is ninety-six miles from Quebec, and within seventy-two of Montreal, there is a junction of rail with Portland, State of Maine. Richmond is not an important place in itself; but it has derived of late, and still continues to derive, so much benefit from its proximity to the railway that it is becoming a rising place. It is situated in the once famous eastern townships, opened up by the British American Land Company, of which Mr. Galt, the present Inspector-General of Canada, was or many years manager. It cannot for one moment be doubted that the Grand Trunk Railway has done most efficient service in opening up far more inviting tracts of land in Upper Canada, for, while it has by its existence greatly enriched the older districts, it has brought into notice new lands which unfold a wealth that, perhaps, without so powerful a means of communication, might yet have slumbered in the soil. The company showed a wise discretion in including Portland as a second terminus for their line eastwards, as it affords an open sea-port to Canada all the year round, and at a time when, the St. Lawrence being ice-locked, Quebec is hermetically sealed to shipping.

From Richmond the line takes a slight curve in its course to Longueuil, opposite Montreal, and passes through one of the finest tracts of country in either province, which increases in richness of soil as Montreal is approached. The construction of the line, as will be seen from the following table, was not accomplished in a short time, and was commenced at both points, with the object of concentrating the two at Island Pond, in the vicinity of the frontier of Canada:—

Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe, in the Spring of 1847.	Portland to Mechanic's Falls, in Feb., 1849.
" to Richmond, in the Autumn of 1850.	" to South Park, in January, 1850.
" to Sherbrooke, in August, 1852.	" to Bathel, in May, 1851.
" to Island Pond, in July, 1853.	" to Gorham, in July, 1851.
Portland to Yarmouth, in July, 1848.	" to Northumberland, in July, 1852.
" to Danville Junction, in Dec., 1848.	" to Island Pond, in February, 1853.

Although throughout the whole length of the Grand Trunk not one instance of a tunnel occurs, yet other difficulties of a considerable, if of secondary, nature had to be encountered in crossing the almost numberless rivers and streams of the Lower Province. Among others which had to be crossed the following bridges were rendered essential:—

Richelieu 6 spans of 150 feet (tubular)	Whitman's Bridge 1 span of 60 feet
St. Lawrence .. 1 span of 30 "	Bacon's Falls 1 " 60 "
Black River .. 1 " 60 "	Danville's Junction .. 1 " 50 "
Muddy Brook .. 1 " 50 "	Cobb's Bridge (No. 1) .. 1 " 60 "
Stratford Hollow 1 " 50 "	" " (No. 2) .. 1 " 60 "

It will be seen that in the formation of this line the company had to meet considerable expense before the traffic could be secured.

At Longueuil, which is immediately opposite Montreal, the daily traffic on the lines from Quebec and Portland, bound west, has to undergo a process of transhipment in passing to the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, on which stands the capital *par excellence* of United Canada. In a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS there appeared so graphic an account of the Victoria Bridge, accompanied by a view of that stupendous undertaking as it is and will be, that it is quite needless to repeat full particulars of the bridge itself. Suffice it to say that, without the Victoria-bridge to form a link of rail between both banks of the river, the Grand Trunk Railway could not be complete as a national work, nor prove remunerative to the company. As the central or principal tube was placed in position nearly three weeks ago, and as all possible exertion is being made by the contractors and engineers to expedite the work, there is every reason to anticipate that by the fall of the present year trains will make an uninterrupted journey of some eight hundred miles or more over a perfectly unbroken line of rail. At Montreal the rail at present recommences at Point St. Charles, in the western suburb of the capital. Here the company have erected a very commodious station, and the necessary warehouse accommodation. The line from Montreal to Toronto was constructed by English contractors, under a contract dated the 23rd of March, 1853, and the whole expense incurred amounted to £3,000,000.

It has been alleged that the company did not show a wise discretion in carrying the rail along the bank of the St. Lawrence and shore of Lake Ontario; that by so doing the company had to compete with the shipping of both. Many argued that a more inland route should have been selected. But it must be borne in mind that for six months of the year the navigation of the lake is stopped by the severity of the winter, and gives a monopoly to the railway; while again, in the summer season, the Grand Trunk so considerably reduce their charges that, to the commercial world, the railway enjoys a superiority over lake craft. Several towns between Montreal and Toronto, which before the line was constructed enjoyed but a small importance, have now risen into the greatest prosperity. The population of some have doubled, while in two or three instances they have been trebled and quadrupled. Canada West possesses far greater capabilities for the agriculturist than the Lower Province, and enjoys a more genial climate. Branching from this section of railway, another to connect Ottawa—the future seat of Government—will soon tend to encourage settlers in that important portion of the province. The journey from Montreal to Toronto—passing by Kingston, Port Hope, Cobourg, and numerous minor towns, that all display, however, a state of prosperity—is performed in rather better than twelve hours, with an ease and comfort that assimilates in no small degree to the railway travelling of Europe. The population of Toronto may be taken as a fair sample of the extensive benefits that have been conferred on this province through the powerful influence of emigration. Toronto, formerly known as York, and which but some forty years ago was a squalid little place, had in 1842 a population of 13,000 souls; in 1852, 30,763; and in 1856, 42,000, while at the present time it does not possess much fewer than 50,000 inhabitants. The estimated value of city property in 1851 amounted to twelve million dollars, and cannot now be less than thirty million. Who will assert that her lakes and her railways have not performed a goodly part in making Canada what she now is, the brightest of English possessions? Through the advantages offered by so excellent a system of railways the soil has been cultivated even to the remotest parts of the province, and it has been computed that three-fourths of the whole inhabited districts have been placed in a forward state of cultivation.

A SIAMESE CRITICISM ON EUROPEAN HABITS.—"Instead," continued the old gentleman, "of our bracing nut, mingled with fragrant spices, and tinged the mouth with vermilion, they fill their mouths with poison tobacco-plant, made more black and disgusting by some mode of preparation. If makes the saliva flow from their mouths in dark yellow streams; and all about their rooms they have small vessels to catch the offensive fluid and to receive the black remains of the tobacco, whose juices have been pressed out by their teeth. These, in their very harsh language, are called quids." "Horrible beasts!" exclaimed Ronta, the ebony-tongued and pinky-lipped favourite wife. "They have no idea," said the old gentleman, "of the use of garments. Instead of dressing themselves for comfort, decency, and cleanliness, they envelop all parts of the person, those which show its symmetry and health, in close, heavy garments, hiding all blemishes, and retaining the moisture of the skin about it, instead of allowing them to be swept away by the free atmosphere, or washed away by the free and daily bathing which we use." "How," asked Ronta, "do they manage such filthy arrangements?" "It was a great mystery to me; but I was very particular to inquire, and wrote it all down on a piece of paper." He took the golden box, turning up the pawns; in the bottom were several folds of paper, from which he read as follows:—"First, they draw on the feet two long cotton bags, pressing the toes together. Over this they draw a long cotton garment, which ties with strings around the lower part of the legs, and shuts them up in two tight bags, keeping the blood up in the legs till the veins almost burst." "Terrible!" breathed out the listeners, with rapt attention. "Then," went on the narrator, "they draw over this a long woollen garment, which, with thick folds, comes up around the middle of the body, and fastens with heavy straps and buckles across the shoulders. Before putting over these straps, they take a light, loose, cotton jacket, which would be almost as pleasant as our own if they permitted it to hang loosely, but they tuck it in tightly round their hot and constrained bodies, and over this they fasten a gloomy, dark-coloured, woollen garment, covering them from the hips to the hands in its close folds."—*Dr. Wood's Fancies.*

The *Savannah Republican* had a call a few days since from a subscriber, living in South-western Georgia, who dropped in to pay in advance his fifty-sixth year's subscription.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF MORAY.

THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS STUART, tenth Earl of Moray and Baron Doune, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Stuart, of Castle Stuart, in the county of Inverness, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest son of Francis, the ninth Earl, by his first wife, Lucy, the second daughter of General John Scott, of Balcomrie, in the county of Fife. He was born the 7th of November, 1795, and succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, the 12th of January, 1843. His Lordship, who was never married, died on the 6th instant, at Hayes Park, Middlesex. He is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Captain John Stuart, Vice-Lieutenant of Edinburgh, now eleventh Earl of Moray, who was born on the 25th of January, 1797, and who is unmarried. The Stuarts, Earls of Moray, are the direct descendants and representatives of the famous James Stuart, the first Earl of Moray, who was the illegitimate brother of Mary Queen of Scots, who gave him the earldom of Moray in 1561, and against whom he afterwards took so hostile a part as Regent of Scotland. Since his time the Earls of Moray and their kindred have frequently appeared as soldiers, statesmen, and men of letters in the annals of their country.

SIR M. CUSAC SMITH, BART.

SIR MICHAEL CUSAC, third Baronet, of Newtown, King's County, Ireland, was the elder son of the Hon. Sir William Smith, the second Baronet, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by his wife, Hester, eldest daughter of Thomas Barry, Esq., of English Castle, King's County, and was the grandson of the Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, the first Baronet, a Baron of the Exchequer and Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was also brother of the present Right Hon. T. B. Cusac Smith, now Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was born the 21st of December, 1793, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise, in 1836, of his father, who had assumed the surname of Cusac before that of Smith. He married, in 1820, Miss Eliza Moore, by whom he had issue two sons—the younger of whom, an officer in the army, died in 1851—and two daughters, both of whom are married—viz., Mrs. H. E. Hawley, and Mrs. Frederick Craven Ord. Sir Michael Cusac Smith died at Leybourne Rectory, Kent, on the 16th inst., and is succeeded by his only surviving son, now Sir William Cusac Smith, the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1822. This family of Smith sprung from a Yorkshire house of knightly degree, and in the seventeenth century settled in Ireland, where for more than sixty years it has held and continues to hold a high and honoured position on the judicial bench. The two first Baronets, and the brother of the Baronet just deceased, all three Judges, are not only known as able and eloquent lawyers and politicians, but also as men of great general knowledge and talent.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.

THIS excellent person, the prince, in every sense, of merchant princes, whose charity and munificence, and whose loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, have given him a world-wide reputation, was born at Bombay, on the 15th of July, 1783, and was so able and successful in commerce that he attained immense wealth, and became the head of the mercantile body of India. Never did riches fall to a more worthy possessor; for, with generosity unparalleled, he devoted a vast share of his gains to the public good and the benefit of his fellow-creatures. No real work of charity, no undertaking of general utility, be the creed or party what it might, applied to him without success. His public donations alone amounted to £300,000. The good he did in private was incalculable. He was, too, as a native Indian of fortune and position, of infinite service to the British Government in India, whose beneficial rule, from the onset of his career until his death, he never ceased to maintain with all the energy in his power. His eloquent letter of adherence to the Crown when the late terrible mutiny broke out is in the recent memory of all. Her Majesty was not slow in recognising the merit of this patriotic and noble-spirited merchant. He and his sons were placed in the commission of the peace; and on the 2nd of March, 1842, he was created a Knight Bachelor by patent, and on the 6th of August, 1847, he was further advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. Sir Jamsetjee belonged to the mild and benevolent sect of Parsees, and was the first of them who received title and arms from British authority. With peculiar taste he chose for his armorial ensign the Sun in splendour, rising above the Gaultz Mountain, near Bombay—a graceful allusion to his own faith, which regards the Sun as the most a locale of all God's visible works. He took for his motto the words "Industry and Liberty." Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy married, the 1st of March, 1803, Awarabe Framjee, daughter of Framjee Pestonjee, merchant, of Bombay, and by her has had three sons and a daughter, all of whom are married and survive him. The lamented death of Sir Jamsetjee occurred on the 14th of last April. He is succeeded in his baronetcy by his eldest son, Cursetjee, who, according to the Parsee custom, does not take the surname of Jejeebhoy, but adopts his father's prename of Jamsetjee as his own surname, and is now, therefore, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the second Baronet. He is a gentleman well known and highly esteemed, who emulates in India on all occasions the spirit and conduct of his father. He has been twice married, and has had one son by the first wife, and has two sons and eight daughters by the second.

JOSEPH STURGE.

THIS active philanthropist and esteemed Liberal politician, whose death, to the general regret of the public and of a host of attached friends and admirers, occurred somewhat suddenly, from disease of the heart, on the 14th inst., at his house at Edgbaston, Birmingham, was the son of a Quaker family of respectability for centuries, and the son of a gentleman of the same name as himself. In fact, one of his direct ancestors, up to six generations ago, has always borne the name of Joseph Sturge. He himself was born on the 2nd of August, 1793. He was first established in business at Bewdley, and he afterwards settled at Birmingham, where, and at Gloucester, he continued, in partnership with his brother, to carry on business until his death. He married, first, in 1814, Eliza, daughter of James Cropper, of Liverpool; and secondly, in 1816, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Dickinson, of Coalbrook Dale, by which latter lady, who survives him, he leaves a son and four daughters. Joseph Sturge was a worthy member of that respected sect the Society of Friends, whose constant exertions in the cause of social virtue and freedom have proved of such immense benefit to this country. The abrogation of slavery, the inculcation of temperance, and the preservation of peace were, through life, the main and unceasing objects of Mr. Sturge's public career. It was his interview, in 1843, with the Provisional Government of France, and especially with its illustrious members, Lamartine and Arago, that secured the decree which, to the honour of that temporary rule, abolished slavery throughout the French colonies. Mr. Sturge was a staunch friend and supporter of the Anti-Corn League from its earliest formation. He once contested Nottingham, and was in 1840, and again in 1841, a candidate for Birmingham; but he did not ever actually sit in Parliament. One of the last most-known and remarkable incidents of Mr. Sturge's public life was his visit to the Emperor of Russia, in February, 1844, when, true to the maintenance of peace among men, he went, in company with his friends, Mr. Paine, M.P., and Mr. Crofton, as a deputation from the Society of Friends, to present a remonstrance, on religious grounds, against the war. An account of this singular journey, with an engraving of the interview with the Emperor, appeared at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

DISCOVERY OF A ROYAL TOMB IN EGYPT.—A letter from Cairo, in the *Central News*, says:—"The general subject of conversation in this city is a discovery which has just been made by the well-known archaeologist, M. Mariette. He has found at Thebes, after long and difficult researches, the tomb still intact of Pharaoh Amosis. The King is lying in a coffin, completely covered with gold leaf, ornamented with large wings painted on it. Thirty jewels of great value were found in the same coffin by the side of the King, as was also a hatchet in gold, ornamented with figures in lapis lazuli. Some years ago M. Mariette had a similar piece of good fortune in finding in the tomb of Apis the jewels which now form the principal ornament of the Egyptian Museum of the Louvre. The jewels of Amosis are still more valuable, from their number and quality. This discovery of a Royal tomb intact is the most important one that M. Mariette has yet made in Egypt."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. H.—The conditions of Mr. Bolton's last problem, "Cleopatra's Needle," should have been as follows:—"White, playing first, engages to give checkmate in twenty-four moves with the Pawn, and without capturing any of the adversary's men." MARQUIS, St. Catharines, Canada.—No. 3 is possible; but the next is as easy as whistling. FAYRE.—In No. 5 Black can delay the mate by moving 2 R to K 4th. CATHARAC.—It is not yet decided, we believe. C. L. C.—We will endeavour to find the solution for you. F. W. and C. H., Brighton.—Your best course is to procure the "Handbook," published by J. Bohn, and study the rules. W. H. A.—He has left this country. L. P. V., Fousca.—Before engaging in a game or match by correspondence you should always stipulate, in writing, that each party return his move within a given time, or in default that he pay a certain fine for each day's delay. We can offer no opinion on the game received, as after the 23rd move you have made some mistake, which renders the remainder unintelligible. RAVEL, St. Omer.—See notice above. "H. W. H."—Regarding "Cleopatra's Needle." SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 793 by Anne, Lichfield, G. P. D., I. P., C. W., H. Strickson, F. T., Derby; Pavitt, Lionel, S. F. Murphy, I. B., T. F. M., F. R., or Norwich; Dover, Ely, Gregory, Bumble, C. S., Richmond; An Old Goose, Drax, Philo S., Miranda, Antony, W. Freyer, E. F., Ky, H. T. Y., T. J., of Hanworth; Omar, Middy, H. M. S., R. E., Boxer, Cabracon, H. P., Goozee, Chester, Bishop, Wearmouth, Chester, R. S., Malines; C. L. C., Exeter, Mount Edgemoor, Larry, I. D. F., Parmer, G. P. L., Oxonensis, Barry, A. Geriana, F. M. G., I. B. S., D. O. N., S. P. Q. R., Mayor of Sunderland, C. W. S., Nallaworth are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 794.

The conditions of this difficult enigma were not quite correctly stated when the diagram was published: they should be that "White, having to play, engages to checkmate with the Pawn in twenty-four moves without taking any of the adversary's men." We reserve the solution.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 793.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 5th	P takes Kt, or (a)	3. R to Q B 7th—Mate.	
(If K to K 3rd, White replies with 2. R to Q B 7th, ch, and mates next move.)		(a) 1. P to K Kt 4th, or K to his 4th	
2. K to K B 4th	K moves	2. R to Q B 5th (ch)	K moves
		3. B to Q B 2nd—Mate.	

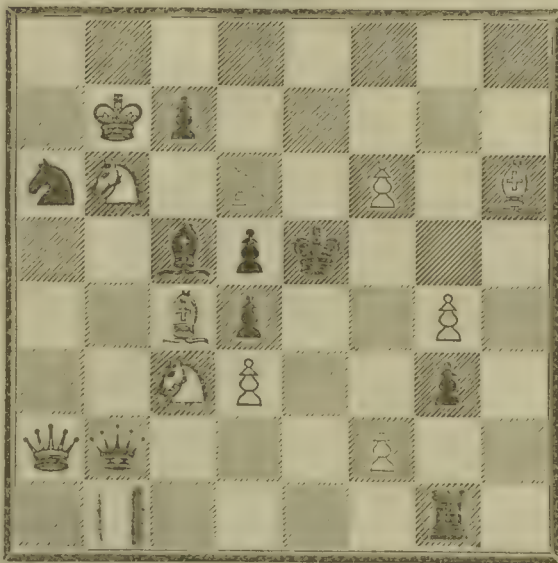
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 796.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K takes R	3. Kt to Q 4th, double check and mate.	
2. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K takes Q		

PROBLEM No. 797.

By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS: ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Captain CRAWLEY. Clarke, Paternoster-row.

So far as externals are concerned, this little compilation is irreproachable, the typography being distinct, and the paper excellent; but, in the event of its reaching a second edition, we should recommend a more methodical arrangement of the materials, far more care in the correction of the text, and a better selection of illustrative games. To speak of the arrangement first, at pp. 84-85 Captain C. introduces the SCOTCH GAMBIT, and remarks that it "varies the Knight's opening by advancing the Q P two squares at the third move. It is certainly one of the best replies to the Knight's opening yet discovered. It is also called the Queen's Pawn Game," &c. Now, from its being termed a reply to the Knight's opening, every one unacquainted with the debut would suppose the advance of the Queen's Pawn was a move of the second player, instead of being, as it is, the attacking player's coup. A few lines lower we have another heading, "Queen's Pawn's Opening," of which the author says:—"This opening is generally known as the Queen's Pawn two, or Centre gambit. It has also received the name of the Scotch Opening, &c." He then exhibits the initiatory moves:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q P 2	

and adds, "This third move of the White gives the name to the opening, and when Black takes the offered Pawn the gambit is complete. Both Staunton and Morphy, however, consider the advance of the Q P unsound, and seldom adopt it." From these passages every student must, of course, conclude that the writer is treating of two distinct openings—the first, "one of the best replies," &c.; the other a debut which the authorities mentioned have no faith in, and he will be considerably puzzled to learn afterwards that the Queen's Pawn Game and the Scotch Gambit or Opening are one and the same; and that, so far from rejecting this mode of beginning a game as unsound, Mr. Staunton in his "Handbook" says it is "acknowledged throughout Europe to be one of the most excellent and suggestive methods of commencing a game which has ever been invented." As the neophyte reads on, however, his bewilderment will increase on finding that the alias, Centre Gambit, given to the Scotch Gambit, is the title of a different opening; and he will presently, we fear, close the book in utter despair of comprehending what is meant when he sees appended to the observations on this multimodal debut an actually played game in illustration of it, which begins with—

1. Q P two K P one!

While rearranging the matter he has compiled, it will not be amiss, as we before suggested, if Captain Crawley entirely overhauls his text. Typographical errors will happen—as we know to our vexation—in the best-regulated printing-offices, and especially when, as in chess, the compositor has to do with symbols the meaning of which he is unacquainted with; but the crop yielded in this very Lilliputian tome exceeds the most charitable allowance. Besides, the compositor is not responsible for the moves of the Pawns being expressed in one place by the modern and accepted notation of this country, and in another by the old and totally discarded system, an anomaly we observe to prevail in almost every page, and often even in the same game.

Whether there is the same necessity for revision in the problems we are not prepared to say; the greater number of them are anonymous, and we rarely look at a problem which has not the author's name attached to the diagram. One, indeed, the last in the book, which the author leaves to the ingenuity of his readers, we did glance at, and found, though given as a mate in four moves, that it was easily solvable in three.

Having methodised his material and purged the corruptions of his text, Captain Crawley has then only to strengthen his collection of real games by resolutely ejecting all practical examples drawn from the puny tilting of mere tyros and supplying their place by the battles of the most illustrious masters, and "Chess: its Theory and Practice," may do good service to the noble game it is intended to expound.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is the intention of the Queen to honour Ascot races with her presence this year.

An exhibition of fine arts, open to artists of all countries, is announced to take place at Geneva in August.

The Princess of Prussia presented Johanna Wagner with a magnificent bracelet on the occasion of her marriage.

In the course of the past year the Paris Omnibus Company carried sixty-six millions of passengers, whose fares amounted to £520,000.

A Vienna letter of Friday week announces that Count Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia and Slavonia, died on the previous night.

Mr. Biggs, the originator, and till recently proprietor, of the *Family Herald*, died on Sunday morning at his residence in the Strand.

The *Gazette* of Friday week contained an order of her Majesty in Council for the assignment of a district chapelry to the church of St. Matthew, Oakley-square (Bedford New Town), in the parish of St. Pancras.

The new branch line of the North British Railway to Musselburgh was formally opened on Monday week. Its junction with the main line takes place about midway between Inveresk and Portobello.

The *Indipendente* of Turin announces that the ladies of Turin have sent the Empress of the French a splendid bouquet of flowers gathered at Genoa.

The Austrian Government has just purchased in Paris one hundred copies of "General Niel's History of the Siege of Sebastopol;" a work of much interest when so many fortresses are about to be besieged.

After numerous rehearsals, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's last new opera, entitled "Diana de Solange," has been performed in admirable style at Schwerin.

Frederic Kennedy Wilson Girdlestone, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol, was last week elected to the open competitive scholarship at Charterhouse, London.

The *Moniteur* states in its *Faits divers* that the Count de Morny received a few days ago the news of the death of Prince Serge Troubetski, father of the Countess, his wife.

On Friday week another portion of the Tipperary and Waterford estates of the late Earl of Glengall was put up for sale in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, in thirteen lots, which realised the gross sum of £72,000.

The French Academy, at its sitting on Friday, awarded the prize of poetry to Madame Ernestine Drouot for a piece of verses on "The Sisters of Charity of the Nineteenth Century."

The shipbuilders on the Wear have received notice from their workmen that it is their intention to strike for an advance of wages. The men have at present 24s. per week and demand 30s.

It is said that the Empress of the French, on the occasion of the marriage of Mlle. de Hubner with M. Mompas, presented the young lady with a rich set of ornaments, composed of brilliants and pearls.

It appears from an official return lately published at Paris that the receipts of two representations of the "Pardon de Ploërmel," the new opera of Meyerbeer, which lately took place, amounted to £260 each.

The projected exhibition of Fine and Industrial Arts in 1891 is abandoned, partly on account of the apathy with which the proposal was received by expected exhibitors, and partly on account of the war.

The Caledonian fancy-dress ball has been definitively fixed to take place on Monday, the 27th of June, at Willis's Rooms. Already more than forty ladies have subscribed their names as patronesses of the ball.

The patent which secures to her Majesty's printers the sole right of printing the Bible in England expires in the early part of next year.

The office of Consul of the United States for Manchester, which has been vacant for some months, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Macaulay, formerly United States' Consul at Venice.

On Monday morning Dennis M'Carthy, one of the unfortunate men who were precipitated from a height of sixty feet at the late fatal accident at the Westminster Palace Hotel, died in Westminster Hospital.

The French journals state that negotiations are now pending between the Court of the Tuilleries and the Holy See with a view to the canonisation of Joan of Arc, who, it seems, has never yet been made a saint.

At the sale of Mr. Hopkins' effects, by Messrs. Rushworth and Jarvis, in Brooke-street, on Thursday last, port wine of the vintage of 1820 sold for £14 14s. per dozen, and other ports of different vintages realised from £7 to £9 per dozen.

The memorials to the Queen praying for the suppression of the confessional and other Romanising practices in the Established Church already sent contain 20,181 signatures, including some members of the nobility and other influential persons.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* states that Mr. Eyles, "one of the best and most experienced gardeners in the country," has been appointed to the superintendence of every department of horticulture, both indoors and outdoors, at the Crystal Palace.

M. Pertz, a librarian at Berlin, has just discovered, the *Presse* states, the manuscript journal of two Genoese navigators, Teodosio Dorio and Ugolino Vivaldi, who doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1290, 297 years before Vasco di Gama.

It is stated that, so far as is consistent with safety, the north pier at Tynemouth will be thrown open during the ensuing summer as a promenade. The south pier now stretches a fine arm into the sea, and forms a beautiful promenade for the inhabitants of South Shields.

On Monday morning a man employed to attend one of the gates at a level crossing on the North Kent Railway, just below the Strood station, by some neglect failed to clear the line in sufficient time for an up-train, by which he was knocked down, and his head severed from his body.

The hoarding which has for so long concealed Traitor's-gate at the Tower of London from the sight of visitors has been removed, and few strangers now pass without looking curiously at it, associated as it is with so many historical incidents.

Mr. Wm. Bateson Whitby, a Liverpool merchant, was coming out of the Collegiate Institution a few days ago, and was knocked against a lamp-post by a runaway horse and car, and suffered severe injuries. He was carried to the Royal Infirmary, where he died on Saturday night last.

The result of the second public examination at Oxford, as far as pass-men were concerned, is as follows, viz.:—123 obtained testimonials, six took their names off, and 28 were "plucked," or sent back, as not being up to the mark.

"Jack Sheppard" was played during the last week at the Victoria Theatre, and was announced for future representations; but a notice has been sent to the manager from the Lord Chamberlain's Office interdicting the performance of the play at this or any other theatre.

The Commissioners have decided, for the present at least, that the Crinan Canal shall be restored to its former condition; and, accordingly, active measures are in progress for carrying out the debris as a preliminary step.

We are happy to learn from the *Photographic Journal* that the amount of the subscriptions collected for the orphan family of the late Mr. Archer, the inventor of the application of collodion to photography, is nearly £740. The list is still open.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 684,481lb., which is a decrease of 237,203lb., compared with the previous statement. This falling off is in consequence of the 19th having been observed as a holiday at the Custom House.

After the 1st of June money orders will be issued at all money-order offices in the United Kingdom, on all the principal towns in Canada, and vice versa, at the charge of 1s. for any sum not exceeding £2, and 2s. for any sum above £2 and not exceeding £5, beyond which amount no order can be granted.

A very nice sample of cotton, grown by the British Cotton Company on Content Estate, in Jamaica, was exhibited on Tuesday in the Manchester Exchange. It was planted in October last, and the plants from which it has been gathered are expected to bear two full crops per annum for a period of from five to ten years.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Sir Henry Lawrence*, one of the recently-built Indus flotilla steamers. She had a number of troops on board, and was proceeding up the mouth of the Indus, when she struck on a snagged sunken rock and settled down. No lives were lost.

A workman engaged on the roof of a very high house in the Rue Ste. Catherine at Bordeaux, on Friday week, lost his balance, and rolled down into the street. The cart of a washerwoman, filled with bundles of linen, happened to be passing at the moment, and he fell into it, sustaining no other injury than a sprained foot.

Some idea may be formed of the extent to which the public have invested in railway stocks during the past account, tempted no doubt by the low prices, from the fact that the secretary of the railway department of the Stock Exchange certified in one day over 700 separate transfers, representing in the aggregate more than £340,000 stock.



THE WAR.—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE PORT OF GENOA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 523.



THE WAR.—RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN THE CITY OF GENOA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

GENERAL GYULAI.

FRANÇOIS, COMTE GYULAI, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces in Italy, and Governor of Lombardo-Venetia, is by birth neither an Austrian, a Hungarian, nor a German proper, but a Croat. The earliest trace of his history which has been made public in Europe generally is that in 1818 he was a General of Brigade under Radetzky, and took part in the struggle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese under Charles Albert. He was one of the Generals who fought under Radetzky at the battle of Custoza on the 25th of July of that year. Custoza is the name of one of the places included in the line which was occupied by the Sardinian army, and was held by four Piedmontese brigades; it was attacked by the Austrians in force, and the fight lasted for eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, when the Sardinians retired in good order. General Gyulai is, therefore, personally acquainted with the character of the Italian troops to which he is opposed, and he will also be in a position to test the quality of the French forces in the field. He is said to be a good strategist, and is perfectly acquainted with the ground he has to defend, having served his apprenticeship not only to Radetzky, by whom the system of defence was planned, but also under General Hess, by whom it was practically carried out. It may, perhaps, be added that the "G" in General Gyulai's name is pronounced hard.

PASSAGE OF FRENCH TROOPS OVER MONT CENIS.

THE large Engraving on page 572 represents the Passage of the Alps over Mont Cenis, on the 5th of May, by the second division of the fourth corps d'armée, under the command of General Vinoy. The route through these snowy regions, which is a very fine wide road, practicable for vehicles and artillery, made during the first French Empire, is marked by posts which had witnessed the passage of a previous army under the command of the first Emperor Napoleon, and it is on this account full of reminiscences of that great man. Mont Cenis is the principal mountain of what are called the Cottian Alps, the highest point of the pass attaining an elevation of 6880 feet above the level of the sea; its descent on the side opposed to the French leads directly into the territory of Piedmont. A little more than two thirds up the height of Mont Cenis is the celebrated monastery (originally founded by Charlemagne). Napoleon I., in commemoration of whose liberality a laudatory Latin inscription has been erected therein, added thereto a barracks, a church, a post of gendarmerie, and a crenelated wall, which forms at this spot a sort of intrenched camp, with room enough for the accommodation of 10,000 men, who could easily defend the position against the most powerful army. Many historical souvenirs are attached to the Monastery of Mont Cenis, from which every soldier on the march has a right to claim a ration and half a bottle of wine, and every weary traveller a day's rest. In 1802 Napoleon I. stopped there for a short time; and in 1804 Pope Pius VII., on his return from the coronation of the Emperor, fell ill there on his way home, but was soon restored to health by the attentive cares of the monks. Our artist has rendered description almost superfluous by the detailed manner in which he has represented General Vinoy's division on the march. The passage was made in a very short time by the troops under the command of General Vinoy, the artillery accomplishing it in the remarkably short space of nine hours.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ALESSANDRIA.

AS may well be supposed, the city of Alessandria is at present crowded in all parts with troops, for whom it is difficult to find suitable accommodation, even in the open air. All the large places are occupied by encampments, baggage, stores, &c., and the great difficulty is to keep open the means of circulation for the regiments and their accessories when ordered to advance to other positions. The Engraving on page 573 of the Encampment on the Piazza Savona depicts graphically the crowded appearance of the public places, and will naturally suggest the precaution necessary to ensure the safety of the population and the necessities of the military service. Horses, tents, troopers, provision-merchants—all are thronged together in what might at first sight appear to be an inextricable confusion, if we were unacquainted with the excellent arrangements made in the French army for establishing order even in the midst of this seeming chaos.

It is a great advantage, individually and collectively, that each French trooper is almost independent of external resources. Whether a delicate Parisian, or whether a peasant just returned to the army from the plough, he bends most easily to circumstances: he understands how to *faire la cuisine* with the most simple ingredients when the more luxurious are wanting; and, however disagreeable the physical condition in which he finds himself, he still continues to keep up his gaiety. This, in a difficult campaign, is most important, and relieves the officers from a large amount of responsibility and anxiety.

In the present campaign the troops are divested of all superfluous clothing: the shako has been replaced by the light képi, and a loose coat takes the place of the tighter tunic usually worn, so as to leave them entire liberty of movement in action.

The View of the Piazza Savona gives an excellent idea of the numerous encampments in the city of Alessandria, which will accustom the troops to undergo the hardships of other lodgings, where the surrounding circumstances may not be so agreeable.

THE RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT GENOA.

PREVIOUS Numbers of this Journal have contained accounts of the enthusiastic manner in which Napoleon III. was received at Genoa. In our present impression we give two Engravings of the Scene, from sketches by one of our artists at the seat of war. The one on the next page depicts the fervid welcome given to his Majesty in the harbour of Genoa, and the other Napoleon's triumphal progress through the city. Our Artist writes from Genoa on Thursday, May 12—the day on which the Emperor of the French disembarked at that port—as follows:—

"Thursday was a general holiday; every lady was dressed in her best, and the houses were decorated magnificently: flags waved from all the windows, and across from one house to another were strings with banners so close together that you could not see the sky in some streets. All the windows were hung with rich draperies, and in some cases with fine pieces of tapestry; and down the Via Carlo Felice were posts decorated with olive-branches and wreaths of gold oak, to be lighted up at night. Eleven being the time the Emperor was expected, all eyes were upon the horizon, and every speck that appeared was eagerly scrutinised. About one o'clock three little dots appeared: simultaneously hundreds of opera-glasses were directed to them. A report from the gun at the Lighthouse Battery was the signal that the yacht was in sight, and hundreds of voices shouted out 'L'Empereur!' The three little dots quickly assumed the shape of two war-frigates and a yacht, and in half an hour they entered the harbour. Boat-loads are rowing out to meet the yacht; every craft in the place was dressed out in all its colours, from the huge man-of-war, with its grinning rows of guns, down to the busy, little, picturesque felucca-built fishing-boat. The small boats formed themselves into two compact rows, showing the route the Emperor would take; and hundreds of faces were turned to the entrance of the port, all anxious to get a look at the man who, with their beloved King, was to save Italy. Another report from the gun informed the people that the Imperial yacht had entered the harbour; and, from that time until his Majesty landed at the arsenal stairs, peal after peal of cannon shook the air and echoed among the hills. The day had been dull; but as the yacht entered the port the sun burst out gloriously—a circumstance which many people have considered an omen of success. The Emperor entered a state barge, and from that moment the applause was tremendous. The Genoese don't shout so much as they clap their hands, which, to one unaccustomed to that way of demonstrating the feelings in the street, is very strange. His Majesty's barge was rowed slowly through the densely crowded harbour, amidst vehement cries and applause. Almost every lady had flowers; some bouquets splendidly made of red, white, and blue flowers, with which the path of the barge was covered from its leaving the yacht until it reached the arsenal. At some parts of the route the oars must have dipped a foot deep in flowers; indeed, there was little water to be seen, what with the boats, flowers, and flags. The Emperor, who

was in a military uniform, expressed by signs how grateful he was and how deeply he felt their kind reception.

"The Emperor landed at the Arsenal and proceeded to the Palace amid the most enthusiastic cheers and applause. Showers upon showers of bouquets and flowers were thrown in his path, and hundreds of flags—tricolor French, and tricolor Italian—decorated the streets. Every window was one mass of animated faces; everywhere that a man or boy could climb was occupied. One statue in a church portico, opposite the Palazzo Regale, had no less than five boys resting on its arms, head, and flying drapery. The balconies were bending nearly to breaking with their overwhelming burdens, and the streets were full from wall to wall in the route of the Imperial cortège. Where they put themselves when they were obliged to make way for his Majesty is more than I know; it certainly seemed impossible to squeeze them all on the pavement. The distance between the Arsenal and the Palazzo Regale is very short, so that thousands who had flocked from all parts of the town, and even from distances in the country, to see the Emperor, were disappointed, at least for the present. The streets for hours after his Majesty had been safely housed were filled by a dense throng eager to catch a glimpse of the great stranger, and kept up an incessant roar of 'Viva la France!' and clapping of hands for hours together. At last his Majesty put his head out of a top window. And then to hear the tremendous shouting! I thought they had expended all their animation, but I was mistaken. From a motionless but extremely noisy crowd they were changed instantaneously to a mad multitude, most of whom appeared to have but two objects in view—one to break a bloodvessel, and the other to throw away their hats. His Majesty bowed several times and withdrew, and then there was a calm; and that crowd dispersed only to make way for another as noisy and outrageous as the first. The Emperor appeared again five or six times, to the great satisfaction of the crowds."

A letter from Genoa of the 13th inst. gives the following description of the brilliant reception the Emperor of the French met with on his arrival in that city:—"The ships of war and merchant vessels in the port were dressed out in their gayest colours. The French army was drawn out on the hills, their military bands playing national airs, and thousands of voices raised the cry of 'Viva Napoleone!' When the Emperor quitted the steamer he was received by the Prince de Carignan, M. de Cavour, M. de Brem, and the Count Nigra. After the Emperor followed Prince Napoleon, Marshal Vaillant, and the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp. Then commenced a scene impossible to describe. The Imperial barges traversed the port in its entire length amid a street of boats, from which a shower of flowers was cast into the Emperor's pinnace. The Emperor on landing was received by the religious, military, and judicial authorities of Genoa, and proceeded to the Palais Royal. There he appeared on the balcony facing the street, and his presence called forth immense cheering. At night there was a general illumination, not a window in the town being without a candle. The terraces, rising one above the other, formed stages of fire, which, agitated by the sea-breeze, produced an effect similar to that of a town burning. The appearance of the port was even still more surprising. All the ships and quays formed an immense girandole, casting a red light on the sea. Nobody could form an idea of the effect without seeing it. When the Emperor presented himself at the theatre a still more wonderful ovation awaited him. For more than five minutes he was forced to remain standing while 3000 of the most select society of Genoa cheered and waved handkerchiefs. The Emperor, visibly affected, accepted these demonstrations with his usual quiet dignity."

ON THE ROAD TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

(From one of our Special Artists.)

May 15.

THIS morning I started for Alessandria. No sooner do you get out of Genoa than you are struck with the immense number of forts which guard the town, hardly any of which can be seen from Genoa. A huge semicircle of hills surrounds the town, and on all of these hills are forts, many connected by long lines of loopholed walls and earthworks well garrisoned. All along the line are scattered regiments of artillery, Zouaves, and natives. Troops, some stationary, are lying about in any hole and corner out of the rain, which has hardly ceased since Friday; others on the march; and a splendid sight it is to see the Brigade of Artillery in marching order, with their powerful horses, now going at an easy trot down hill, now walking quietly along a level road, and now straining every muscle to raise these ponderous guns and waggons up rugged hills, especially in a fine picturesque country like this, where you see them winding like a huge snake along the side of a mountain, or fording, and now pacing a rough road, or breaking and cracking through the crisp brushwood. We passed through seven tunnels, one of them the longest I know of; we were eight minutes passing through it. About two-thirds of the journey over, we emerged from the mountains into a flat country, covered pretty well with wood; and as we approached Alessandria there was an air as different about the country as could be imagined in a journey so short. The woods are levelled; and, lying in heaps, the crops are partly cut or dug up; and the whole place looks like war. About five o'clock we came in sight of Alessandria. Very little of the strength of the place is apparent; and, with the exception of a tricolor flag, nothing military can be observed from the distance of half a mile. But as we drew nearer the enormous strength of the fortifications became apparent. Batteries after batteries are thrown up, and parallels out of number; gabions, fascines, sandbags, and trenches cover a space, as near as I could guess, of two English miles.

I took a walk through the town, and found it crammed with soldiers. Not a lodging or bed to be had. The officers, as well as the men, have to put up with anything here. All along the streets that lead into the town from the station rough wooden sheds are erected along any blank wall that abuts on the road; and under these sheds are horses, baggage, and men, lying about, sleeping and smoking; some, with fires, cooking their frugal meal; others cleaning up their accoutrements; and in every hole and corner, cellar, shed, and private house, soldiers are lodged. I tried for some time to get a dinner. At last I got a cold fowl and a bottle of wine; the extras I did not care about, they being two turnips, a bundle of asparagus, an artichoke, and some green peas; but all raw, and cut up as a salad. However, the fowl was not bad, and I managed to make a dinner of it, for which they charged me 12. 2c.—extremely moderate, considering the demand there must be for eatables of all kinds. I took a walk out of the town and looked at as many batteries as I dared, for I was plainly an object of inquiry; in fact, I did not feel at all safe; however, I walked out of the town, and on my road had the good fortune to meet my old African friend the Zouave whom I met in Marseilles, and he took me about a good deal. The town is in the midst of a large and fertile plain, but now all the trees are down, or being cut down, to prevent them being cover to the Austrians. Outside the town nothing is to be seen but mounds of earth and felled trees. In company with the Zouave, I again entered the town. It was now getting dark, and something must be obtained in the shape of lodgings for the night. I walked between the watch-fires and into a long street leading to the station, and there all the sheds were lighted up with fires, and the men were making up their quarters for the night—a splendidly picturesque scene, hundreds of fires all down the streets, with chasseurs, liners, Zouaves, Bersaglieri or native riflemen, dogs and horses, grouped in knots round them, but all under some cover, however rough, for it was still raining hard. But, however attractive the bustle and picturesque groups might be, something must be done, or I should have to spend a night in the street. The Zouave and I went through the town, looking at all sorts of places. One old lady showed me a long box that I am sure was once a rabbit-hutch, with the wires knocked out, standing on four jars, with a splendid attempt at grandeur, with something in the shape of curtains, one side of which was a real curtain, and the other an old fishing-net, both of which were embellished in several places with tinsel stars. To the good old lady's surprise, I did not care about the accommodation, and gave it up as a bad job, took the Zouave's advice, and went on to Turin, determined to pay Alessandria another visit.

[Some Sketches sent with this letter will appear in future Numbers of our Journal.]

BONAPARTE'S CAMPAIGNS IN ITALY.

THE following short summary of the campaigns of Bonaparte in Italy will be interesting at the present time, and will illustrate the strength of the positions held by the Austrians.

The command of the army of Italy was assumed by Napoleon about the end of March, 1796. It consisted of 42,000 men and sixty guns—the troops being in the most destitute condition.

Beaulieu and Colli, the Austrian and Sardinian Generals, had under them 50,000 men and 200 guns; and 24,000 Sardinians, who were then allied with the Austrians, guarded the avenues of Inez against Kellerman's army of nearly equal strength; the French mostly occupying the crests and their opponents the valleys leading to the Italian plains. Penetrating by the Col de Cadibon, he succeeded in separating the Austrians from the Piedmontese, and in beating the former at Montenotte. The exact reverse of this operation was performed by the Austrians in 1800, who succeeded then in doing what they were attempting now against Bonaparte—for, beating Soult at Montenotte, they cut the French army in two, and shut Massena up in Genoa without the possibility of communicating with France. Shortly after Montenotte, Augereau beat the Sardinians at Millesimo. Bonaparte carried Dego, and, Sardinia being then open to the French, they devoted themselves first to crushing the Sardinian army. The intrenched camp at Ceva was turned; Colli defeated at Mondovì; and then the King of Sardinia concluded an armistice, giving up Coni, Ceva, and Alessandria to the French. Shortly after Sardinia retired from the coalition against France.

Beaulieu had retired behind the Po. Bonaparte effected its passage at Placentia, thus turning the line of the Ticino. The Austrians on coming up were beaten in detail at Fombio and Pizzighettone, and compelled to concentrate behind the Adda. Bonaparte, pushing for Milan, crossed the Adda at Lodi in the face of the Austrians, and entered that capital, from which he forced contributions of 20,000,000 francs.

Beaulieu retired behind the Mincio, from which he was driven by an action at Valleggio, and Bonaparte then occupied Verona and Legnago.

Beaulieu retired to Rovereto to defend the passes of the Tyrol, leaving still a garrison in Mantua, which the French blockaded.

Marshal Wurmser then arrived with reinforcements, which raised the Austrian army to 60,000. The French had altogether 55,000, of whom 15,000 were before Mantua, and 10,000 keeping up the communications, leaving only 30,000 to meet the Austrians in the field. The Austrians had the intention of raising the blockade of Mantua. They advanced in two divisions, separated by the Lake of Garda. Wurmser passed the Adige at Castiglione; but, extending his line too far to the right to join Castellanovich, was beaten at Sonate and Medola, and had to retreat to Rovereto.

Wurmser then formed the idea of doubling round by the Val Sugana, debouching at Bassano, and coming upon the rear of the enemy, who were endeavouring to force their way up the Adige. Bonaparte beat Davidovich, who was left at Rovereto, both at that place and at Calliano; and, leaving Vaubois to guard his rear, followed Wurmser down the Brenta, beat him at Bassano, and forced him to take refuge in Mantua.

The French force was now very weak, and they were driven back from the Tyrol and from the Brenta to the Adige, and beaten at Caldiero.

Bonaparte succeeded, however, in turning this last-mentioned impregnable position by crossing the marshes by a causeway at Arcola, and again the Austrians had to retreat.

Provera now endeavoured to raise the siege of Mantua by advancing from Padua. Alvinzi opposed Bonaparte on the Adige. The battle of Rivoli, very nearly lost, was gained by a dishonourable deception by Napoleon; and Provera was also forced to surrender. The Austrians, driven back, rallied only on the Tagliamento and the Drave, and Wurmser surrendered Mantua.

In March, 1797, Bonaparte formed the idea of pushing on to the hereditary States of Austria—a most rash undertaking, as he had no secure base or communications, and which could not have even been attempted if the Austrians had retreated into the Tyrol instead of towards the Drave, and had left that direct approach to Vienna, in which there are numerous strong positions, to be guarded by country levies. The French, passing successively the Tagliamento and the Isonzo, seized Trieste and Laybach, and occupied the important Col de Tarvis. They crossed the Drave at Villach, advanced to Klagenfurth, forced the defiles of Neumarkt, and pushed on to Judenburg, on the Muhr. In this moment of extreme danger to Bonaparte the Austrians surrendered, and eventually the well-known peace of Campo Formio was signed, by which France gained large portions of Austrian territory in the north of Europe, and Austria received the north of Italy in exchange.

While Bonaparte was absent in Egypt the French were everywhere driven back in Italy. Scherer had 57,000 on the Adige, to oppose 58,000 Imperialists, with 6000 horse on the Tagliamento, under Kray, who had a reserve of 25,000 in Carinthia and a large and effective field artillery. The French advanced and nearly reached Verona, but were soon driven back and entirely routed at Magnano. The Austrians were now joined by 20,000 Russians under Suwaroff. Moreau, succeeding to the command of the French, fell back behind the Adda. This river was crossed by a surprise, Serrurier obliged to surrender, and the French retreated behind the Ticino on to Turin and Alessandria, there to await the arrival of Macdonald's army from Naples. Suwaroff having by a rapid movement surprised Turin, Moreau had to fall back on Genoa. The road by Ceva was blocked up, but he succeeded in arriving by mountain paths at Loano, a coast town west of Genoa. The orders of the Aulic Council prevented Suwaroff attacking Moreau on these mountains.

Macdonald, meanwhile, was advancing by Modena, Parma, and Placentia, to attack the Austrian communications; hearing which, Suwaroff collected 30,000 men and 6000 horse, and, after a three days' fight on the Trebbia, beat the French, who had to retreat to Genoa. Shortly, Mantua and Alessandria were taken by the Austrians.

Joubert now took command of the French, and, advancing, came in contact with the Austrians at Novi. After a hotly-disputed battle, the French were totally routed, and fled in confusion.

Championnet now had command of the French, who numbered 60,000, against Melas, who had 68,000 in the field. Being ordered to relieve Coni, he advanced with 35,000 men; but the disunited French columns were separately assailed by Melas, and overwhelmed at Genola. St. Cyr beat the Austrians at Novi; but, an epidemic breaking out, the French army entirely broke up, and Genoa was the only place left to them in Italy.

In 1800 Bonaparte, as First Consul, took command of the army of Italy which was to attack the Austrians; while Moreau struck a blow at the Hereditary States and Germany.

Massena took command of the army of the Alps, consisting of 28,000 men, to whom 60,000 Austrians were opposed, under Melas, who determined to take Genoa.

Attacking in three columns, he defeated Soult at Montenotte; and cut off Suchet from the main body (the latter was afterwards again beaten at Monte Giacomo, by Elinitz, followed up by Melas; again routed at Borghetto, and driven into France). Massena, driven into Genoa and blockaded, ultimately surrendered, with 9000 men.

Meanwhile Bonaparte had effected his celebrated passage of the St. Bernard. On the 25th his army was united at Ivrea, having turned the little Fort Bard. Moncey, with 16,000 men, crossed the St. Gothard. Other corps descended by Susa and the Simplon; so that 60,000 men were assembled at Piedmont, in rear of the Imperialists. Bonaparte advanced rapidly, and took Milan. Placentia and Pavia fell into the hands of the French; the line of the Po was forced, and the Austrians thus cut off from Mantua and their reserves in Eastern Italy. At Montebello the Austrians were beaten, and the French occupied the Pass of Stradella, between the Appennines and the Po, when Bonaparte had the idea of waiting to intercept the enemy.

Meanwhile Melas concentrated at Alessandria. Suchet advancing was vigorously pressing Elinitz, and Melas was determined to cut his way through the French army. Bonaparte advanced from Stradella, and the two armies met near Alessandria, on the plains of Marengo—the Austrians being 31,000 with 7500 horse, and the French 25,400 with 3600 cavalry. At daybreak they attacked and carried all before them till late in the afternoon, when Kellerman's horse made a flank charge, and turned the fate of the day. An armistice was now concluded at Alessandria. The Austrians had to fall back to the Mincio, and Bonaparte returned in triumph to France.

The observations that may be made from this account are—1st, That the Austrians beat all the French Generals when they were not headed by Napoleon. 2nd, That three of Bonaparte's great victories—viz., Montenotte, Rivoli, and Marengo—were won more by good luck and treachery than by good management or by any superiority of the French troops. 3rd, That the places which Napoleon's great strategic genius marked as the decisive points are those which the Austrians have now fortified in the strongest manner.

We may, therefore, reasonably infer that, contrary to what appears to be the general opinion, the result of the campaign, when the Austrians once fall back on the defensive, is by no means so certain to be in favour of the French.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SARDINIA AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES. Messrs. Lloyd and Co., of Gracechurch-street, have just published a very neatly-executed geographical view of Northern Italy and the parts adjacent, extending from the Gulf of Genoa to the Swiss territory. The plan is that which is called a bird's-eye view, and enables one at a glance to take in the whole of the country on every part of which so much interest is now fixed. Cities, mountains, rivers, plains, roads, and railways are clearly delineated in a space which makes the map extremely portable; and, on the whole, it is likely to be a very popular *vaude mecum* for those who desire to follow in imagination the movements of the contending forces now marshalled against each other in Italy. The view is taken from a sketch by Mr. N. Whittock, and is lithographed by Mr. E. Walker.

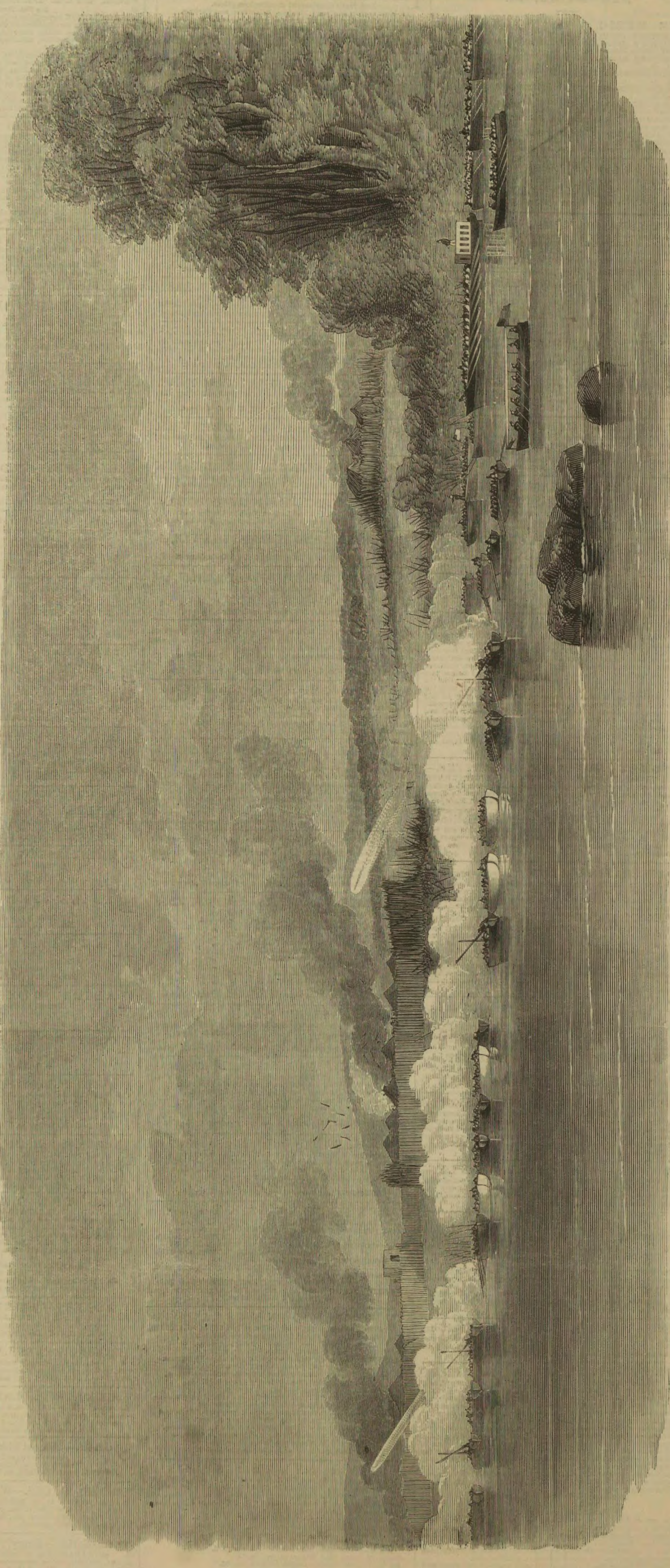
ATTACK BY BRITISH FORCES ON AN AFRICAN

STRONGHOLD NEAR SIERRA LEONE.
We hear from Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, that the tribe of Loosos have been again encroaching on our frontier, and have had the temerity to burn the next largest town to Sierra Leone, on the very river on which that colony stands. It was considered necessary to check the daring of this war-like tribe, as property was no longer safe on the river, and mercantile confidence was shaken. The mild administration of British rule is imputed by these savages to weakness, they considering themselves safe in their muddy rivers, where the pestilential fivers of Africa protect them more surely from the white man than all the guns they could bring into the field against us.

An expedition was fitted out at Sierra Leone to attack the Loosoo stronghold up the great Scarcees River, where they arrived on the 21st of March last. The force consisted of her Majesty's steamers *Vesuvius*, *Trident*, and *Spitfire*, having on board his Excellency Colonel Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone, with the 1st West India Regiment, and Commodore C. Wise, Aide-de-Camp. The following account of the expedition is given by a correspondent:—
"The steamers not being able to enter the river, the ascent was made in boats, as follows:—24 troop-boats, in four divisions, under the charge of—first division, Commodore C. Wise, with boats of her Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*; second, Commander F. A. Close, with boats of her Majesty's

ship *Trident*; third, Commander Truscott, with boats of *Heron*; fourth, Lieutenant Chapman, with boats of her Majesty's ship *Spitfire*. Grand total, fifty-two boats, including six boats carrying guns and seven rocket-boats. The ascent of the river was most difficult, and it required the energy of every naval officer to keep the troop-boats off the rocks and in their places. On the third day we found ourselves only a few miles from our destination—viz., the stockades and mud forts of Kambia Town; but the most difficult part had now to be passed. Before us lay the river, rushing through a bed of rocks, the points of which were so numerous and so near together that it seemed impossible to pass. Never shall I forget the scene that then ensued as the cloud of boats, freighted with their living cargoes, were swept into the rapid: the noise of the waters nearly drowned

the shouts of the officers. Pilots were useless: before they could speak you were driven past or on to the danger. It reminded me of a large hunting-field charging a dangerous and difficult leap; some are pounded; some are still flying along, taking warning from those in difficulties; some are trying to stop, not liking the look of the leap. How they all get through is a mystery, but at last it is accomplished; the danger is past, the stockades are in sight, and the boats anchor to re-form the broken line of battle, while Commodore Wise goes ahead to reconnoitre the enemy. Once more the bugles sound the advance. In ten minutes we open fire, and under a storm of shell and rockets the 1st West India Regiment and Marines land with a battery of mountain howitzers; the boats now turn their fire upon the main stockade, and the troops advance; the second division of boats pass



ATTACK BY BRITISH FORCES ON THE STRONGHOLD OF THE LOOSOS, A TRIBE ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

higher up the river and pound away at a stockade on the extreme left, while a storming party under Commander Close makes a rush for the wall; but the Loosos now think they have had enough, and run so fast that nothing but a rifle-ball can catch them. The day was nearly a bloodless one, but, like the work in India, the sun is far more to be feared than gunshot wounds in latitude 9 deg. north. The heat was frightful, and after the last skirmish we had in chase of the Loosos I saw his Excellency Colonel Hill, who commanded the troops, being brought to life again by means of bottles of water poured over his head. The attack had been made at the top of high tide, and, as it was impossible to perform the service in one tide thoroughly, the boats had of necessity grounded in the mud under a cliff on which the stockades and mud fort were built. Our fleet of boats had certainly rather a helpless appearance, but as the troops occupied the mud forts they were safe; nevertheless, the enemy were not blind to the advantage they had, for after dark they peppered the boats with musketry from the opposite bank. On the 24th the troops were re-embarked, and in course of time got back to the steamers. Kambia was left in the hands of our neighbours and allies, the Timnees, from whom the ever-oppressing Loosos had wrested the town by treachery. The expedition has had the happiest effect on the country, for which Government deserve every credit, and I am glad to say that as

yet the troops have not suffered from fever, which might have been expected after their exposure to the sun and malaria in open boats."

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE PIRATES.

We give, as a fitting pendant to the foregoing account of British pluck on the African coast, some particulars of a dashing affair by "English Barbarians" in the Chinese waters. The steam-vessel *Niger*, Captain Colville, was dispatched by Admiral Sir M. Seymour to clear out a nest of pirates in the neighbourhood of Macao; and, as the following details by an officer who took part in the expedition will show, the work was done in a most gallant and effectual manner:—
"We left Hong-Kong on Friday, the 11th of March, with the gun-boats *Janus* and *Gloria* in tow, and proceeded for Macao, where we arrived the same evening. The *Gloria* steamed in and fetched off some Chinese from Macao who knew the whereabouts of the pirates. On the morning of the 13th everything was prepared for an attack, and at seven o'clock the gun-boats left, with all the boats in tow, for the reported place, arriving there about ten o'clock. We then heard heavy firing, and so knew something was going on. In the evening the boats returned to the ship, and the party gave the following account of their day's work. On nearing the place they

saw by unmistakable signs that the pirates anticipated us, and intended a contest. The gun-boats rowed in as close as they could; the boats were manned and gave way for the shore; the pirates opened fire from a number of guns mounted on shore, but on the boats went, through a shower of shot. Only one boat was struck, but not a man was touched. The boats at last touched the ground, when the order was given to jump overboard and charge. The usual cheer was given, and on they went. The Chinese were drawn up both outside and inside their stockades, with long spears and their usual arms, and appeared to fancy that, as a matter of course, they would drive the "English barbarians" back. But it was no go. On the charging party went; and, on arriving within a few yards of the pirates, those outside abandoned their posts and ran inside the fortifications. They were followed, and, as may be supposed, numbers were killed. After a short time we succeeded in driving them all out of the village, which was then burnt, destroying the whole place. The rascals were so confident in their fighting powers, and in the means of resistance they had prepared, that dozens stood until our men ran their bayonets through them. The most extraordinary part of the whole affair is that we had not a single man wounded, although shot came in perfect showers on all sides. On the side of the pirates there must have been at least one hundred killed and thrice that number wounded. A short time after the village was burnt a

number of neighbouring mandarins came down to see the captain, and thanked him for having destroyed the pirates' stronghold. They said they had found them too strong, and could not manage to take them. They also said it would have taken over 3000 Chinese to have destroyed this place, and then they of course would have taken a very long time in doing it, whereas a few Englishmen in boats did it in a very short time.
"On the following morning, the 14th, the gun-boats and boats were off again, manned and armed, in search of a number of piratical junks reported to be collected in the Broadway, near Macao. The *Niger* at the same time weighed anchor and came to Macao at noon. The gun-boats returned during the night of the 16th. They had a most successful cruise, and destroyed everything in the shape of a piratical junk they met with. They met the whole fleet, and after an exciting chase in the boats they destroyed it. The chase was in different directions: one boat chased a junk twenty miles before she caught her. It seems cruel, sometimes, when you think of so many human beings being killed; but one's regret is dissipated when one knows that those men were monsters without mercy and without honesty, permitting nothing to stand between them and the obtaining any possible booty. It is reported of them that they were in the habit of eating the hearts and the sinews of those captains of trading vessels and others who most stoutly resisted their piratical attacks."